The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

The Crowd of Office-Seekers Growing Beautifully Less.

A Large Number of Nominations Confirmed by the Senate.

All The New-York Revenue Appointments Heartily Approved.

Unsuccessful Attempt of the Whisky Ring to Defeat Collector Bailey.

Senator Sprague's Charges Against Rhode Island Men Refuted.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 15.

As the nominations come from the President to the Senate, and as the confirmed appointees are again sent back to the proper departments in order that the legal commissions may be made out, so do the crowds of office-seekers and strangers in the city decrease. The proportion of departures to that of nominations is in the ratio of about twelve to one.

The outside scenes at the Capitol to-day were but reproductions of those of yesterday. The excitement dwindles day by day into narrower circles. The arrival of the President's Private Secretary was anxiously awaited of course by the expectant throngs who gloomily paced up and down in front of the entrances to the Senate Chamber, wondering and speculating on what the august body was doing within. At intervals the news would leak out through one channel or another that Brown or Jones or Smith had been confirmed, whereupon the respective friends of each would become jubilant, and, after making assurance doubly sure, take their departure.

The lobby as usual was well represented to-day. There are dozens of men here who are as certain to appear at the Capitol every day that Congress meets as is the meeting of the body itself. The number of the opposite sex interested in appointments and confirmations appears to be rather on the increase. What on earth can keep a waiting-room near the Senate Chamber as large as two moderate sized parlors full of women during the hours of the session, is a mystery to every one but themselves. While Congress was in session some plausible excuse might be made for their presence. It might be that they were the widows of soldiers endeavoring to secure pensions or arrearages of pay, or that they were unprotected and forlorn females who had claims against the Government, which they had come in person to prosecute. But under the present circumstances the only conclusion that can be reached is that they are in the employ of the office-seekers, and that female wiles, and stratagems are among the ways and means by which official position is attained. There was a sensible diminution in the number of people at the Capitol to-day. The hotels are not now directing strangers elsewhere to secure accommodations, as they were some weeks ago, and the prospect is that before the first of next month the city will be comparatively empty.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

In secret session, to-day, the Senate did fair work in the matter of confirmations, a list of which may be found elsewhere. There was no discussion on any nominee who had been favorably reported on by the Committee to which he had been referred, and the yeas and nays were not taken on any one.

THE SAN JUAN TREATY.

Late in the afternoon the San Juan treaty was taken up, on which a long and carefully prepared speech in opposition to its ratification was made by Senator HOWARD. The indications are to-night that it will be postponed until next session. No final disposition of it was hinted at to-day, and it comes up again to-morrow for further consideration. Senators are exceedingly anxious to get away. The constant torment to which they are subjected by the office-seekers has worn out the patience of the most patient, and one-half the body now would be delighted to-morrow if the President were to make the announcement that no more removals would be made until next December. They hold bravely to their work, however, and at the present rate of progress, the final adjournment will certainly take place before the end of next week.

NOMINATIONS WITHDRAWN.

A few nominations were withdrawn by the President to-day, the most noteworthy of which was that of Dr. LINDEMANN to be Consul at Lyons, France. General OSTERHAUS, the present incumbent, will remain there at least for some time longer.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

The unanimous confirmation of all the New-York Revenue appointments to-day, including Collector BAILEY, has been the chief event of the day. Last night the agents of the Whisky Ring were elated because another special hearing had been ordered before the Finance Committee for this morning. The parties were accordingly all on hand. The scouters appeared in the persons of Mr. JOHN TRACEY, Jr., with Judge JOSHUA M. VAN COTT, of Brooklyn, as counsel. Mr. BAILEY appeared with District-Attorney B. F. TRACY, of Brooklyn, as counsel. There were present the full Committee save Senator BAYARD, the Democratic member, and Senator CONKLING, who was present by invitation. The charges which were scattered on the desks of members yesterday in anonymous form were presented to-day, as the prosecution announced with a flourish, over a responsible name, the same being JOHN TRACEY, Jr., the partner in three whisky establishments, one in New-York, one in Albany and a third in Boston. A half an hour was allotted to each side. Mr. VAN COTT led off with a discussion reviewing these printed charges, and endeavoring to make his case as strong as possible. He appeared simply as counsel, in response to the requirements of his retainer, and declined to indorse the charges himself. This occupied fifteen or twenty minutes. Mr. BAILEY answered the argument of Mr. VAN COTT himself, going over all the facts and showing the circumstances of each transaction, that they originated in his office in the usual course of business, had all been disposed of in a legitimate manner, and the moneys regularly accounted for. As an instance of the completeness of his vindication, it should be stated that yesterday these operators were engaged in calling Senators from their Chamber and exhibiting to them certain checks bearing BAILEY's indorsement, which they claimed was evidence of blackmailing operations; although the case with which these checks were connected was one which occurred so long ago that Mr. BAILEY had almost forgotten it, yet he telegraphed to New-York and promptly secured the record of the Court showing the nature of the case, the fact that it was a prosecution for three violations of the Revenue laws; that the taxes involved were $1,000, and that the penalty for each violation was $500, making $3,500 in all, upon payment of which the suit was discontinued, and the taxes paid into the Treasury and the penalties into the Court, as the law directs. Everything else was explained in an equally satisfactory manner. Mr. B. F. TRACY then occupied about ten minutes in calling the attention of the Committee to the character of Mr. BAILEY's services as a revenue officer, and to the character of the business of the men assailing him. He also called attention to the fact that there was no remonstrance here from New-York, either from the Press or the public, except from whisky men. Adverting to the charges, he said Mr. BAILEY was not charged with defrauding the Government, or with colluding with distillers, but rather with enforcing the law with too much rigor, and he thought the Committee and the Senate could afford to deal with such an officer with great charity. Judge VAN COTT sought to reply, but it was evident that the force of their assault was hopelessly broken. The Committee took no action, and, having been favorably reported on all yesterday, their cases went into the Senate doubly reinforced. When they were reached on the calendar, Senator RYE rose and asked a few questions which were answered promptly by Governor PRESTON, and then the whole list, with Mr. BAILEY at the head, was confirmed without a dissenting voice. In closing this warfare, Mr. BAILEY addressed a letter to Senator SHERMAN, which shows the animus of his opponents so clearly that its concluding portion deserves to be given to the public. He says:

"It will be observed that the charges made against me are not that I have failed to execute the law, or that I have colluded with distillers and others to defraud the Government. Their complaint, on the contrary, is that I have enforced the law with too much rigor. The reason for this activity of the whisky ring is found in the 128 suits brought by me in the District Courts of the Southern, Eastern, and Northern Districts of New-York, and in Iowa, Kentucky and Massachusetts, for the forfeiture of distilleries, distilled spirits, and rectifying-houses. It is found further in the indictment, in many instances, of fifty-four leaders of the ring, and of persons engaged with them in conspiracies against myself and others, seven of whom have been sent to the State Prison or Penitentiary, ten have absconded, forfeiting their recognizances, and are hoping for opportunity to return through the success of this effort of their associates and allies. Upward of twenty, some of them persons of wealth and influence, have thus far succeeded in eluding trial in one way or another, and look to my defeat as their means of final escape. That, in the numerous cases which I have had, and the vast amount of litigation that has arisen therefrom, some oversights and mistakes have occurred, is not doubted, but no one can truly assert that I have ever, in my official capacity, willfully oppressed any man, or knowingly have been unfaithful to the trusts which the Government has committed to my charge."

The excellence of their records has saved Collector FIELD, of the Sixth, and Collector BLAKE, of the Seventh, notwithstanding the tremendous pressure of competition, especially in the case of the first-named officer. It is understood that these will not be disturbed. Collector FIELD who was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has collected some thirteen millions of dollars since he has been in office, and only failed to collect less than one-third of one per cent. of all the amounts which have been assessed, including erroneous assessments. This is certainly very close work for a large metropolitan district. There were originally seven distilleries in his district, which have been steadily reduced by forfeiture until now only one remains. Collector BLAKE has held his office, with a short interruption, ever since the tax laws went into operation in 1862. He has proved himself a most capable and efficient officer, and his record is without a stain.

THE NEW NOMINATIONS.

The list of nominations to-day included fifty-five of all kinds. The most notable were Hon. CHAS. H. DELONG, of Nevada, a prominent Republican politician in that State, as Minister Resident to China and Japan. General BADEAU, late military Secretary on General GRANT's Staff, and author of the *Military History of U. S. Grant*, to be Assistant Secretary of Legation at London, a position which he will fill with much ability and dignity. Ohio gets another Territorial Governor—General E. M. MCCOOK, for Colorado—being the third official of that character from that State. MCCOOK was formerly Minister Resident to the Sandwich Islands, and came home to push through the Reciprocity Treaty with that Government. Colonel SCHUYLER was again nominated as Secretary of Montana, having been among those whose nominations lapsed last week. H. D. BARON, nominated for Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, was formerly a State Senator and Speaker in the Wisconsin Legislature. He is a man of great ability. J. J. MARTIN, of whom not much is known, is placed as Sixth Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department. LEWIS E. JOHNSON, nominated for United States Marshal for South Carolina, is a son of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, a South Carolina planter, but a hearty reconstructionist.

THE ENGLISH EMBASSY.

Mr. MOTLEY's instructions as Minister to England will be delivered to him in a few days. What these instructions will be may be readily surmised from the repeatedly expressed opinions of the President on the subject, and from the speech of Mr. SUMNER in the Senate yesterday, which is considered by all parties here to be a fair expression of the feeling of the country in reference to the course of England during the late war.

THE RHODE ISLAND SENATORS.

The personal differences between Senators SPRAGUE and ANTHONY and the BROWNS of Rhode Island are becoming more and more bitter. Senator ANTHONY made an explanation on the subject to-day in the Senate, and had the card of Messrs. BROWN, IVES & Co. read, in which certain statements of Mr. SPRAGUE are flatly contradicted. Mr. SPRAGUE, however, persists in the position he has taken, and says he is prepared to prove all his assertions.

COLORED VOTE.

The colored people of the District will observe the celebration of their emancipation to-morrow by a procession, meetings, speeches, &c.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, April 15.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Collectors of Internal Revenue.

Z. S. Flint, for the District of Columbia.
Samuel Magill, for the Seventh District, Indiana.
Joshua F. Bailey, Thirty-second District, New-York.
Alfred Pleasonton, Fourth District, New-York.
Julius Freeland, Second District, New-York.
Gordon L. Ford, Third District, New-York.
George A. Everett, First District, New-York.
James McIntire, First District, Maryland.
Samuel M. Evans, Second District, Maryland.
David L. Stanton, Fifth District, Maryland.
John L. M. Stratton, Second District, New-Jersey.
Luke Lyman, Ninth District, Massachusetts.
Jared A. Rawlins, First District, California.
John W. Gridley, Eighth District, New-York.
William A. Darling, Ninth District, New-York.
Henry M. Hoyt, Twelfth District of Pennsylvania.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.

Edward Baker, First District, Kentucky.
David P. Williams, Fifteenth District, Pennsylvania.
John F. Ree, Ninth District, Pennsylvania.
Augustus Ford, Eighth District, New-York.
John, P. Cleveland, Thirty-second District, New-York.
M. H. Treadwell, Seventh District, New-York.
Jas. McCartin, Fifth District, New-York.
D. L. Doty, Sixth District, New-York.
Wm. R. Cummings, First District, New-York.
A. P. Ketchum, Ninth District, New-York.
Luther C. Morton, Third District, New-York.
Saml. A. Graham, First Maryland.
Wm. Golloway, Second Maryland.
R. Resh Roberts, Fifth Maryland.
Wm. M. Miles, Sixth Maryland.
Vincent E. Gregg, Fifth Indiana.
Benj. H. Meeds, for the District of Columbia.
John L. Murphy, Second New-Jersey.
Thomas Waters, Third Tennessee.
A. W. Hawkins, Seventh Tennessee.
Geo. C. Bonton, District of Kansas.

Receivers of Public Moneys.

Wm. Morgan, at Little Rock, Ark.
C. J. C. Cass, at Jackson, Miss.
J. J. Money, at Ironton, Mo.
E. W. Little, at Santa Fé.

Registers of Land Office.

A. Wardell, at Detroit, Mich.
John Donaldson, at Ironton, Mo.
A. W. Dawley, at Fort Dodge, Iowa.
Sylvanus Dodge, at Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Samuel J. Fisher, at Chio.

Pension Agents.

A. K. Calhoun, at Philadelphia.
S. H. H. Parsons, at Albany, N. Y.
J. S. Martin, at Centralia, Ill.
William Jayne, at Springfield, Ill.

United States Marshals.

Samuel Plummer, Marshal for New-Jersey.
Francis G. Barlow, Marshal of the Southern District of New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Henry Van Aernam, of New-York, to be Commissioner of Pensions.
R. L. B. Clark, of Iowa, to be Examiner of Patents and Chief of Patents.
Francis Colegrove, to be Indian Agent at Hoopa Valley, Cal.
Devese Burr and Alexander Gardner to be members of the Levy Court for the County of Washington, D. C.
Commander Bancroft Gherardi to take the former position on the Navy Register next after Commander G. M. Morris, for meritorious and gallant service during the war.
Captain James Forney, of the Marine Corps, to be Brevet Major, for gallantry in an action against the savages at Formosa.
Benjamin S. Mackie and Dwight Dickenson to be Assistant Surgeons in the navy.
E. C. Bunfield to be Solicitor of the Treasury, vice Jordon.
Chester D. Davidson to be Surveyor-General for the District of Minnesota.
Joseph G. Palen, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico.
H. S. Johnson and Abram Bergen, Associate Justices of New-Mexico.
Joseph R. Lewis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho.

Postmasters.

David S. Parker, at Kankakee, Ill.; Jacob M. Weber, at Kilbourn City, Wis.; Henry Stevenson, at Greenville, Ohio; Joseph F. Curren, at Delaware, Ohio; Richard U. Hoff, at Fort Byron, N. Y.; P. R. Jennings, at Sag Harbor, N. Y.; Henry H. Bingham, at Philadelphia, Penn.; Jessie M. Perry, at Navasota, Texas; Richard S. Van Wey, at Clarksville, Texas; Mrs. M. Dingfelder, at Monroe, La.; Austin W. Merrick, at Shamburg, Penn.; Henry J. Yates, at Jamestown, N. Y.; Henry Harlon, at Springfield, Vt.; Lewis Pratt, at Woodstock, Vt.; James L. Dunning, at Atlanta, Ga.; William M. Mintzer, Pottstown, Penn.; M. S. Blair, Hyde Park, Penn.; Robert Tredell, Morristown, Penn.; John W. Cracraft, Kanawha, W. Va.; James E. Larkin, Concord, N. H.; David Tidball, New-Cornish, Minn.; E. P. Moody, Susquehanna Depot, Penn.; George W. Eberle, Pittsburgh, Penn.; George L. Stone, Montrose, Penn.; Stephen W. Alvord, Towanda, Penn.; Albert K. Rhoer, Carlisle, Penn.; Stewart Pierce, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. S. Joslin, Carbondale, Penn.; James Gillespie, Scranton, Penn.; Charles C. Cole, Rochester, Minn.; John H. Clark, Montpelier, Vt.; Simeon Holton, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; O. D. McDougall, Auburn, N. Y.; Samuel N. Anthony, Geneva, N. Y.; George Hugenin, Oswego, N. Y.; Cyrus Hall, Shelbyville, Ill.; Jacob R. Whitrock, Jerseville, Ill.; Thomas R. Jones, Paxton, Ill.; R. W. H. Brent, Mencolme, Iowa; Josiah S. Fuller, Faribault, Minn.; John R. Cameron, Ottawa, Ill.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Henry Baxter, of Michigan, Minister to Honduras.
Chas. E. Delong, of Nevada, Minister to Japan.
Benjamin Badeau, Assistant Secretary of Legation at London.

Consuls.

James Park, of Indiana, at Hesse Darmstadt.
Alexander Jourdon, of Pennsylvania, at Venice.
Henry C. Rogers, of Minnesota, at Hesse Cassel, Nassau, and Hesse Homburg.
Isaac Robinson, of New-York, at Hamburg.
J. W. Grover, of South Carolina, at Ancona.
Albert D. Shaw, of New-York, at Toronto.
Samuel D. Jones, of California, at Revel.
Samuel D. Pall, of Michigan, at Sarnia.
Jas. C. Fletcher, of Indiana, at Oporto.
John Caldwell, of Ohio, at Valparaiso.
Jos. V. Schofield, of Missouri, at Hakodadi.
M. M. Delano, of Colorado, at Singapore.

Postmasters.

George M. Howlett, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Edward Fulling, Charlotte, N. C.; John Lingafedt, Hollidaysburg, Penn.; John A. Wyler, Allegheny, Penn.; Fred. Ball, Lagrange, Ga.; Eric Belsee, Detestur, Mich.; W. H. Merrell, Buchanan, Mich.; T. E. Callam, Constantine, Mich.; Thos. E. Lonsdale, Nine Mile Lake; Perry P. Wilson, Putnam, Conn.; H. S. Ranseyn, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Lorenzo D. Davis, Wellsville, N. Y.; Jacob W. Hayseredt, Hudson, N. Y.

Collectors of Customs.

John T. Collins, Brunswick, Ga.
Dwight C. Marsh, Pass Del Norte, Texas.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.

James Selden, Third District, Connecticut.
John P. Hall, First District, Kentucky.
L. Murdock, Second District, Missouri.
Edward M. Topliff, Second District, New-Hampshire.
Charles J. Talbott, Second District, Maine.
Edward Isesson, First District, Illinois.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.

Jeremiah Olney, Third District, Connecticut.
J. N. F. Parker, Eighth District, Kentucky.
Enos T. Luce, Second District, Maine.
Edward Scull, Sixteenth District, Pennsylvania.
William H. Thompson, Eleventh District, Pennsylvania.
James H. Reed, Fourth District, Illinois.
Samuel B. Davis, for the District of New-Mexico.

Miscellaneous.

Edward M. M. Cook, Governor of Colorado.
W. S. Scribner, Secretary of Montana.
H. D. Barron, of Wisconsin, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury; J. J. Martin, of Alabama, Sixth Auditor.
Jos. B. West, Local Appraiser for New-Orleans.
Charles Gray, Assistant Local Appraiser for New-Orleans.
Louis S. Johnson, United States Marshal for South Carolina.
Henry C. Thatcher, United States Attorney for Colorado.
James W. Huston, United States Attorney for Idaho.
Cyrus M. Hawley, of Illinois, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.
Wilmot W. Brooking, Assistant Justice for Dakota.
Julian Naville, Pension Agent for New-Orleans.

RESIGNED.

Abraham Curry, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada; T. M. Luther, welter and refiner at the same place; D. W. Balch, Assayer at the same place; B. P. Cheroville, of Virginia, Consul at Canton.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

It is understood that the Second Comptroller, JOHN M. BROADHEAD, of the Treasury Department, will shortly resign. JOHN D. DEFRENS, late Superintendent of Public Printing, will probably be appointed. C. P. BLACKMER, of Connecticut, Chief of the Division of Back Pay and Bounties of the Treasury Department, was removed yesterday. He was a candidate for Second Auditor.

About one hundred persons, mostly ladies, were removed from the Register's Office yesterday. At least that many more will be removed. Two hundred male clerks will probably be removed before the end of the present week. No appointments are being made in the places thus vacated.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts for the week ending April 10:

Boston	$[illegible]
New-York	$[illegible]
Philadelphia	$[illegible]
Baltimore	$[illegible]
San Francisco	$[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

SUPREME COURT.

On motion of Edward Lawler, Jacob K. Shafer, John Cummins, E. J. Curtis and Geo. C. Hough, of Idaho, were admitted to practice as counselors of this Court.

On motion of F. Phillips, Coles Bashford, of Arizona Territory, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this Court.

On motion of Hon. J. Hubley Ashton, J. Augustus Fay, Jr., of New-York, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this Court.

On motion of Mr. Cushing, Isaac N. Morris, of Illinois, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this Court.

On motion of Hon. Wm. Hogby, William Gwarnemer Morris, of California, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this Court.

On motion of Hon. F. Lyte, Dickey Kirby Benedict, Esq., of New-Mexico Territory, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this Court.

Numerous decisions were delivered in the Supreme Court of the United States, to-day, as follows:

No. 187—The United States, plaintiff, vs. John King et al. Counterclaim of Brown et al. appellees. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 188—Ex parte Lamar, petitioner. This cause was argued by counsel on the merits. The court is divided in opinion, and the question presented is, whether the carrier having been arrested on a criminal charge, the Court held that while the jury pronounced no verdict of willful destruction or destruction, it did not appear that the arrest of a supposed criminal, is not being sufficient to justify the temporary detention of the vessel, interfere with the course of justice in a criminal case.

No. 142—John H. Reeside, appellant, vs. The United States. The facts are briefly: Reeside had a contract for carrying mails in Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas in 1848, 1849 and 1851, of $90,000 a year. The law authorized the Postmaster-General to curtail or discontinue the service, but owing to the economic operation of the Department, he was forced to curtail only of the service, though the contractor asked for a discontinuance for the reason that if the service was merely curtailed and he held to the contract, he would be obliged to keep his teams, etc., in reserve at large expense. The suspension of the service was not applicable to the terms of the contract. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Court of Claims, and remanding the cause with directions to enter a judgment for the plaintiff in conformity to the opinion of the Court.

No. 140—Cornelius K. Garrison, appellant, vs. The United States. Appeal from the Court of Claims. General Butler had made arrangements for a supply of camp for six regiments, (mounted rifles,) not to cost more than arms for the light troops. The description of arms was changed by Major Strong to Enfield rifles. The suit involved a balance of money. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Court below, and remanding the cause with instructions to enter judgment for the plaintiff. No decision was reached in the legal-tender cases.

The Blair election case was continued for advisement.

No. 141—Samuel H. Randall, plaintiff in error, vs. Lincoln F. Brigham, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 142—Ellen Kelly, appellant, vs. Ellen Owen et al. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 143—John G. Cook, appellant, vs. Charles Isard. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court, and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

No. 144—James W. Finley, appellant, vs. Thomas M. Isard et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 145—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Allen R. Gilmore, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court, and remanding the cause for a venire facias de novo.

No. 146—William B. Morris, plaintiff in error, vs. Sarah Gibbons et al., in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 147—Albert G. Ewing et al., plaintiff in error, vs. W. H. Howard, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 148—Robert A. Blunt, plaintiff in error, vs. Robert Bates, in error to the Supreme Court of Alabama. Mr. Justice Nelson announced the decision of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 149—The United States, ex rel. Henry Amy, plaintiff in error, vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of Burlington, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa. Mr. Justice Chase announced the decision of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court, remanding the cause with directions to sustain the demurrer of the relator.

No. 150—Josiah Morris et al., claimants of 120 bales of cotton, appellants, vs. The United States. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama. Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said District Court, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

No. 151—Frederick S. Ellis, plaintiff in error, vs. William A. Brown, in error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington. Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing this writ of error for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 152—Andrew R. James, plaintiff in error, vs. The President and Directors of the Bank of Mobile. Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, denying the motion to dismiss this writ of error.

No. 153—The Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of Washington et al. Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing this appeal and granting the motion for a supersedeas.

No. 154—John McGuire, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary L. Upton et al. Mr. Chief Justice Chase announced the order of the Court, the motion of Mr. Phillips to modify the decree heretofore entered, and the cause to stand continued to the first Friday of October next for oral argument.

No. 155—Alex. McDonald et al., plaintiff in error, vs. The United States, in error to the District Court for the Western District of Arkansas. On motion of Mr. Ashton, Assistant Attorney-General, ordered that the judgment of the said District Court be affirmed.

No. 156—Spencer Stephenson et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Albert Tyes et al., in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. On motion of Mr. Fox, of Counsel for the defendant, ordered by the Court that this writ of error be dismissed with costs.

Adjourned until the first Monday in October next.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Assignments in the Inspector-General's Department—Pay Districts Abolished—Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 15.

General Orders No. 34, from the Headquarters of the Army, make the following assignments of officers composing the Inspector-General's Department; and officers herein named, whose stations are changed, will be relieved as early as practicable by their present commander, and will proceed to and report for duty at the headquarters of the commands to which they are assigned:

Brevet Major-General R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General, Headquarters of the Army.

Brevet Major-General R. Schroder, Inspector-General with the Secretary of War, and Inspector of the United States Military Academy.

Brevet Major-General D. B. Sackett, Inspector-General of the Military Divisions of the Atlantic.

Brevet Major-General J. A. Hardie, Inspector-General of the Military Division of Missouri.

Brevet Brigadier-General W. H. Davis, Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of Missouri.

Brevet Brigadier-General James Totten, Assistant Inspector-General of the Military Division of the South.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Jones, Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of the South.

Brevet Major-General A. Baird, Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of Dakota.

Brevet Colonel E. H. Ludington, Assistant Inspector-General of the Military Division of the Pacific.

Department commanders should make inspections of their troops and posts in person; but when this is impracticable, they can order special inspections to be made in their name and by their authority, or they may nominate any officer from the list of officers awaiting orders, to the Secretary of War, for an acting appointment of Inspector-General, under the provisions of General Orders No. 97 of 1862.

The following order is published:

"Commanding officers of troops occupying the regular forts built by the Engineer Department will permit no photographic or other views of the same to be taken, without the permission of the War Department."

The following general order has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37.—The pay districts as heretofore organized are discontinued. Hereafter the officers of pay districts, except those retained for duty at the Paymaster-General's Office, will, like other staff-officers, be assigned to military divisions, departments or districts, and be subject to the order of the commanders thereof.

As necessary to the safe deposit and distribution of the funds, depots of the Pay Department are established at the following points, viz.:

New-York, New-Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco. Officers assigned to the charge of the depots shall also perform the duties of Chief Paymasters on the staff of the Commanders of the Military Divisions in which their respective depots are located, and will be stationed at the depots not necessarily the division headquarters. Chief Paymasters of military depots and districts will be attached to the department of district headquarters, and, unless otherwise ordered, stationed there. They shall, under the direction of the commanders, have the control of all the Paymasters, and be responsible for the payment of all the troops in their respective departments or districts. The Paymaster-General, in conformity with this order, and the laws and regulations governing the subject, is charged with all necessary instruction to his subordinates in reference to the supply and distribution of funds for the payment of the army, and all other things pertaining to the financial duties of the department and the accountability of its officers. In these and all other matters having relation especially to the internal administration of the Pay Department, the correspondence and orders between the Paymaster-General and his subordinates, and between the Division Department and District Chiefs and their subordinates, will be direct. All other correspondence shall pass through the prescribed military channel for purposes of payment. The District of Columbia will not be embraced in any division or department; all payments therein will be provided for by the Paymaster-General, through officers attached to his office.

The following assignment of officers of the Pay Department is hereby made:

Brevet Brigadier-General Nathan W. Brown, to be Assistant Paymaster-General to the Department of New-York, and Chief of the Division of the Atlantic; Brevet Brigadier-General Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster-General to the Depot of New-Orleans and Chief of the Division of the South. Brevet Brigadier-General Hiram Leonard, Deputy Paymaster-General to the Department of San Francisco and Chief of the Division of the Pacific. Brevet Brigadier-General Cary H. Fry, Deputy Paymaster-General to the Depot of St. Louis and Chief of the Division of the Missouri.

Department of the Platte—Brevet Brigadier-General Benjamin Alvord, Chief Paymaster; Brevet Colonel Edward Wright, Paymaster; Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob E. Burbank, Paymaster.

Department of Missouri—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels F. E. Hunt, Chief Paymaster; Robert A. Keeler, Paymaster; Rodney Smith, Paymaster; W. A. Hunter, Paymaster; William G. Moore, Paymaster; George W. Omsbee, Paymaster, and Major David Taylor, Paymaster.

Department of New-York—Brevet Brigadier-General Prince, Chief Paymaster; Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Leslie, Paymaster; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Hrun, Paymaster; Henry B. Reese, Paymaster; Francis Mayer, Paymaster, and John C. Walker, Paymaster.

Department of California—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Woods, Chief Paymaster; Thomas H. Halsey, Paymaster; Charles J. Sprague, Paymaster; James H. Nelson, Paymaster; Colonel Charles W. Wingard, Paymaster; Samuel Dana, Paymaster, and Robert Morrow, Paymaster.

Department of the Cumberland—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels George L. Febiger, Chief Paymaster; William Smith, Paymaster, and Frank M. Etting, Paymaster.

Department of the South—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels David Taggart, Chief Paymaster; James W. Nichols, Paymaster; James F. Canby, Paymaster; Israel O. Dewey, Paymaster, and Thos. S. Allison, Paymaster.

Department of the Lakes—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Pratt, Chief Paymaster.

Department of Louisiana—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels Simeon Smith, Chief Paymaster; Justus Steinberge, Paymaster; Nicholas Vedder, Paymaster, and John W. Smith, Paymaster.

Department of Dakota—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles T. Larned, Chief Paymaster; Robert C. Walker, Paymaster; Valentine C. Hanna, Paymaster; R. D. Clarke, Paymaster, and Dwight Bannister, Paymaster.

Department of Alaska—Brevet Brigadier-General George P. Ihrie, Chief Paymaster.

Department of the Columbia—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels W. R. Gibson, Chief Paymaster; William P. Johnson, Paymaster, and James R. Meara, Paymaster.

District of New-Mexico—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Rochester, Chief Paymaster; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Asa B. Carey, Paymaster, and Major Frank Bridgman, Paymaster.

Department of Reconstruction—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Neill, Paymaster.

Fourth District—Reconstruction—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Peter F. G. Hall, Paymaster.

Fifth District, Texas—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels Edwin D. Judd, Chief Paymaster; Charles M. Wheaton, Paymaster; Isaac S. Stewart, Paymaster; Samuel A. Taylor, Paymaster, and Major William F. Gould, Paymaster.

Until it can be otherwise arranged, the posts in the Department of Dakota heretofore paid under direction of General Alvord, Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Platte, will continue to be paid under his supervision, subject in this matter to orders of the Commander of Dakota.

For this purpose the three junior Paymasters assigned to Dakota will report for duty to General Alvord, viz.: Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Hanna, R. D. Clark and Dwight Bannister. Depot and Division Chiefs shall exercise a general supervision over all Paymasters in their respective divisions. This supervision by the depot officers at New-Orleans shall be extended over all Paymasters serving in the Military District, Texas, though not within the limits of the Division of the South. He will also provide for payments to garrisons at Key West and Dry Tortugas. The Paymasters assigned to the Department of California will be distributed to stations in that and other departments on the Pacific as shall best subserve the public interest.

This is to be done by the Division Chief, under orders of the Military Commander of the Division.

Officers so transferred to other departments should be the juniors of the department chief designated in this order.

As soon as Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William E. Johnson, now in the Department of the Columbia, shall be relieved by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Gibson, Chief Paymaster of that Department, he will repair to his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, and on his arrival report to the Paymaster-General for other assignment.

Officers herein assigned to other divisions, departments or districts than those in which they are now serving, and all not on duty who are embraced in the foregoing assignment, will proceed, without delay, to report in person to their proper military commanders for duty.

By command of General SHERMAN.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner has been ordered to the command of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard.

Surgeon John Paul Quinn and Sailmaker John C. Herbert, ordered to the *Saratoga*.

Captain John Guest, relieved from temporary duty and ordered to report for his regular duties at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard.

Lieutenant Commander C. H. Walker, detached from the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to the Hydrauilic Office at Washington.

Surgeon G. J. Cleborne and Sailmaker Samuel W. Talen are detached from the *Saratoga* and placed on waiting orders.

Major G. R. Graham, of the Marine Corps, relieved from duty at headquarters and detailed for recruiting service, and will be relieved at the Barracks here by Captain Charles Haywood.

The resignation of Second-Assistant Engineer F. T. H. Rainesdere is accepted.

CHESTLINE, Ohio, Thursday, April 15.

The Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry passed through here this morning, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, en route to California overland. The officers speak in high terms of the efficient facilities provided by the above-named railroad company for the transportation of troops.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Special Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, April 15.

SENATOR ANTHONY IN REPLY TO SENATOR SPRAGUE.

The Senate was called to order at noon, and, after a prayer and the reading of the journal, Mr. ANTHONY, the President *pro tem.*, vacated the chair in favor of Mr. MORRILL, and from his seat on the floor spoke as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: Before the Senate proceeds to the regular business of the day, I desire to interpose an act of justice. It will be remembered that, a few days ago, certain persons of respectable standing, private citizens, my constituents, were assailed in this Chamber in an extraordinary manner—considering that the assault was made by one of their own Senators, I may say an unprecedented manner. I spoke some words in reply in vindication of the honor of Rhode Island, in defense of the sacred memory of the dead and the reputation of the living men, among them those to whom I have referred. This assault was not confined to those vague generalities which it is difficult to answer, because it is almost impossible to define. It contained, at least, one specific, positive, definite allegation, that the persons accused had proposed to enter upon a conspiracy for enriching themselves at the expense of their fellow-citizens, for arresting

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J.; Ingraham and Peckham, J. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Unenumerated Motions.

Nos. 62—Pinto vs. Osgood et al., Receivers, &c.
63—Edsall et al. vs. Camden and Amboy R. R. and Transp. Co.
64—Cooke vs. Brigham et al.
67—Collins, Jr., vs. Clark et al.
68—Lahens et al. vs. Duponceau et al.
69—Waring et al. vs. Identity F. Ins. Co.
70—Hayfield, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
71—Naylor vs. Kelly.
72—Libby vs. Hoskinson et al.
76—Pinto vs. Osgood et al., Receivers, &c.
80—Hall et al. vs. Hermans.
81—Owen, Adm'r, vs. Williams et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. 165—Pinto, surv'r, vs. Hatfield et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Short Causes.

Nos. 1478—Noe vs. Thomson, &c.
1510—Stein vs. Bachrach, impl'd, &c.
1492—Poyser vs. Peck et al.
1446—Rausch vs. Miller et al.
1519—McConologue vs. Tucker.
1571—Kiene et al vs. Mehlking.
1468—Weston vs. Morgan et al.
1429—Nicholson et al. vs. East Tenn. Zinc Co. et al.
1261—Woodward vs. Secor et al.
1177—Reiss vs. Sengo.
1446—Samuels et al. vs. Guisbrecht.
1472—Therwin vs. Hannah.
1726—Felbel vs. Smith.
1495—Carr vs. Lightbourn.
1495—Phyfe vs. Elmer et al.
1536—Decoras vs. Cafferata.
1436—Koenig vs. Henderson.
1304—Hare vs. McKenzie.
1742—Clayton vs. Dechanet et al.
1015—Hall vs. Dewitt et al.
1677—Drummond vs. Whitney et al.
——Peake vs. Arnold et al.
——Mullins vs. Cromey.

Part II.—Adjourned to Monday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

General Term Calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos. 2325—Murray vs. Schwartz.
2415—Kolb vs. Oehlers.
2197—Cumis vs. Reed.
2228—Dowling vs. Jones.
1795—Spring vs. Weber.
1966—Reilly vs. Candler.
2280—Kearney vs. Foulkes.
2230—Mathews vs. Bussey, &c.
——Homedue vs. Baggs.
——Duncan vs. Hart.
2276—Thomas vs. Dry Dock and East Broadway R. R. Co.
2301—Gaiam vs. Nash.
2302—Hallon vs. McMahon.
2471—Moser vs. Hurt.
2472—Purdy vs. Halloran.
2473—Williams vs. Price.
2474—Talmadge vs. Eldridge.
2475—Norback vs. McDonald.
Nos. 2476—Chandler vs. Folson.
2477—Bauer vs. Feilig.
2478—Kennelly vs. Amory.
2350—Carpenter vs. Central P. R. R. & R. R.
2482—Von Lilienthal vs. Clark.
2482½—Lichenauer vs. Engel.
2483—Murray vs. Mutual Protective Life Ins. Company.
2484—Haughey vs. McElvaney.
2485—Blackberg vs. Starke.
2486—Potter vs. Sane.
——Florence vs. Lent.
2488—Jacobs vs. Guggenberg.
2489—Gray vs. Warring.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hon. Quinsing S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 1—The People vs. Mary Smith; larceny from person.
2—The People vs. Mary Troutman; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Kate Burns; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Patrick Riley; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Floyd Franklin; grand larceny.
Nos. 6—The People vs. Hannah Lodendorf, Francis McGiven; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Chas. Brown, Wm. Dunlap; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. John Howard, Jacob Smith, Wm. Varley, Thos. Bernard; robbery.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Nos. 15—Toaney vs. Lanning.
97—Archer vs. Thomas.
148—Baker vs. Drake.
70—Dobertty vs. Stephens.
21—Perry vs. Gloucester.
94—Miller vs. Lowenstein.
95—Nash, ex. vs. Russell.
96—Hibler vs. Heisel.
100—Stone vs. Eddy.
101—Langton vs. Cochran.
——Sheridan vs. Jackson.
Nos. 103—Diestler vs. Wunder.
104—Dunn vs. Dunn.
105—Betts vs. Betts.
106—Cobertty vs. Bennett.
107—Connolly vs. Campbell.
110—Baldwin vs. Sheridan.
111—Foster vs. Lynch.
113—Lodge vs. Hughes.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN.

Nos. 67—Nelson vs. Ritts.
61—Dudley vs. Scranton.
64—Byrne vs. Ahern.
65—Ogg vs. Daly.
——Murphy vs. Winslow.
72—Rupley vs. Ripper.
74—Gerlts vs. Hauck.
75—Bellamy vs. Cropsey.
76—Vampel vs. Meyer.
77—Joubert vs. McCann.
78—Wetherell vs. Smith.
Nos. 79—Hewson vs. Un. Gas Stove Co.
80—Flook vs. Bristong.
82—Kain vs. Tyrson.
83—Dewitsys vs. Aronsberg.
84—Colpitts vs. Pope.
85—Ocks vs. Tice.
86—Lyons vs. Connell.
87—Lane vs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
88—Mackey vs. Mackey.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

ANOTHER BOUNTY SWINDLER.

A number of affidavits were made yesterday against Frederic B. Swift, of No. 294 Broadway, alleging that he has defrauded soldiers of part of their bounty. His method of operating was to ascertain from Colonel Herman's clerk when claims had been paid, then he sent a notice to the soldier to call at his office; the soldier called, was informed that the claim had not been paid, and that he would be responsible delay in obtaining the money, and was then offered a certain sum down for the claim, usually about 50 per cent. Having bought the soldier off, Mr. Swift proceeded to make Herman pay the whole amount. He is also accused of swindling women out of pensions, and of other like tricks.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD LITIGATION.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE REFEREE.

Tweed, Receiver, vs. H. O. Crane and the Corn Exchange Bank.—This case came on for reference before A. A. Redfield, Esq., yesterday afternoon, Mr. D. D. Field appearing for plaintiff and Messrs. Clark, Bell and Charles Tracy as attorneys for Mr. Crane and the Corn Exchange Bank respectively. Among the lookers on were Messrs. Durant and James Fisk, Jr.

Mr. E. W. Dunham was sworn and examined by Mr. D. D. Field. He testified as follows: I am the President of the Corn Exchange Bank; Mr. Crane has an account with the bank; the amount now to his credit is $1,270 17, after paying this morning a check for $2,000 on the order of the plaintiff's attorney and the Court; the balance at the time of the injunction was $3,770 17. Mr. Crane has no other account with us, and has had no other within the last month.

(A question propounded to the witness as to the Union Pacific Railroad Company having an account with the Corn Exchange Bank, was objected to by the defendant's counsel, and the objection was sustained by the referee. A question as to that company having any property in the bank was objected to, but the objection was overruled, each of the defendants excepting.)

To my knowledge the Union Pacific Railroad Company has no property in the bank; it making deposits in a name to be drawn by Mr. Crane; I think he keeps bank, otherwise not; he has no bonds in our custody against which he draws checks, nor does he draw checks against any bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company deposited with us; we have no other security against his drafts beyond the deposits he makes, nor does he overdraw his account, to my knowledge; I have no recollection of the amount of his deposits and checks during the last three months; such amount would be shown by the books of the bank; the ledger would give every business transaction; all the transactions with Mr. Crane with our bank are entered in the credit cash book, and the amount of his checks in the debit cash book, both of which are posted in the ledger; I do not know when his bank account was last balanced, although I looked at it today in order to ascertain the exact balance.

A lengthy objection was here taken by Mr. Tracy to a question by Mr. Field, "Will you produce the books of the Corn Exchange Bank," said objection being sustained by the referee.

Mr. Crane's account with our bank has been running between eleven and twelve years; I know nothing of the relations existing between him and the Union Pacific Railroad Company; I do not know whether Mr. Crane ever transacted business for that Company, nor did I ever know of his doing so; I have never been spoken to by any officer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company on Mr. Crane's account, to my knowledge; I know Thomas C. Durant, and to my knowledge he has never spoken to me on this subject, and he has never given me any instructions to pay any check or checks drawn by Mr. Crane against this account; the cashier of the bank can give more information than I can on these subjects; I cannot tell in form any estimate from my opinion how much the total of Mr. Crane's deposits in our bank since January last; I should think it would be more than not amount to as much as $100,000; I have had no conversation that I know of with Mr. Crane himself about this account; I have no information or knowledge that the moneys deposited by Mr. Crane are other than his own; when I made my affidavit on Tuesday respecting moneys paid by Crane into the bank, I meant to convey the idea that when a man brings money to the bank I presume it is his liabilities to fight.

Some sharp cross-firing here took place between Messrs. Field and Tracy on a question put to the witness on the former's behalf as to the affidavit made by him on Tuesday, the objection thereto being overruled by the referee. I cannot say that I had any knowledge as to my affidavit being false; I intended to convey my impression rather than I had any knowledge or information respecting the matters alleged by Mr. Crane, except their being the same.

Mr. Dunham's examination was then adjourned to allow of an examination of his being made of the books of the Corn Exchange Bank.

Mr. H. C. Crane sworn and examined by Mr. Field. I have not any bank pass-book with me; I have the key at No. 20 Nassau-street, by which I have the key; I have got been subpœnaed to produce it; I have a check book in my safe, and have not been subpœnaed to produce it; I have not been subpœnaed in any manner to the account between me and the Corn Exchange Bank, and none showing where the money comes from which I deposit except the margin of my check book; I have been subpœnaed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company; is that I am a director, and I have never held any other office in its; my office is at No. 20 Nassau-street, in the offices of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; I have been in act my private business; I have been assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer to the Credit Mobilier prior to 1867; I have had nothing to do with them for two years; I left in the spring; I never received checks as Assistant Treasurer from the Union Pacific Railroad Company within the last three months.

Q—Was you Assistant Treasurer for? A.—I am Assistant Treasurer for the assignees of a contract on the Union Pacific Railroad.

Q—Who were these assignees? A.—Oliver Ames, T. C. Durant, John Duff, H. S. McComb, C. S. Bushnell, Benjamin H. Bates and Sidney Dillon.

The inquiry was adjourned till to-day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 15.

Before Presiding Justice Clerke and Justices Ingraham and Peckham.

THE CALIFORNIA QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

Henry A. Taylor et al., Respondents, vs. The Quicksilver Mining Company, Appellant.—This action was brought to establish, first, the plaintiffs' right as owners and trust to a share in the rents and profits of certain lands, mines, &c., known as the "Rancho de los Capitanillos," situated in California, to the extent of fifty-six four-hundredth, or fourteen per cent, thereof. Second, for an accounting of the rents and profits; and third, for the payment to the plaintiff of such sum as shall be found due to him on such accounting. In October, 1847, John R. Gray, of Petersburg, Va., and Reuben Taylor, then of the City, both since deceased, entered into an agreement in writing, by the terms of which Gray should at once proceed to Upper California and invest certain funds in the purchase of a tract of land and specially in a mine of the ore of mercury, or cinnabar, lying on the Pacific Ocean, then said to be the property of one Richardson, and supposed to contain about eight or ten per cent of the cinnabar. Gray went to Oahu, Sandwich Islands, and thence to Lower California, where he met Grove C. Cook, who described himself as a medical officer of the "Rancho de los Capitanillos," whereby Cook, on the 15th July, 1848, Gray, in his own name, purchased the rancho, by Gray, of all the mines and minerals within the rancho, to be paid for on the spot, the consideration to be paid was $2,000 and five per cent of the mineral taken out. $2,000 and five per cent of the mineral taken out, deducting cost of transportation, and certain other items, (some of them small items,) to be expended. Among others there is a deed by Taylor and wife, and Robert J. Walker, as trustee, to Taylor, Gray, and John Ignatius. The property was purchased by Gray, (Taylor and Walker, of which Taylor and Walker were to be the owners of one-fourth,) in June, 1848, and conveyed certain rights and interests in the mine to Messrs. Tyler, Bond and Townsend, as directors of the California Quicksilver Mining Association, and in November following he conveyed to Messrs. Collins, Tucker and Dodge certain other rights and interest in the premises. It is contended that this last conveyance disposed of all of Walker's interest.

The defendants demurred to the complaint on three distinct grounds, first, that this Court has no jurisdiction of the case; secondly, the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action; and thirdly, that there is a defect of parties. In other words, that Robert J. Walker should have been joined in the action as a party defendant. The plaintiff claims that the defendants have never produced the trust estate, the legal title to which still remains in Walker.

The case was fully argued on the demurrer when first since, at Special Term. That Court decided that the complaint was good as against all the objections taken by the defendants. Thereupon an appeal was taken to the General Term by the defendants. This Court has reserved its decision.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 15.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE CHRISTY WILL LITIGATION—A FORGERY OF JUDGE BARNARD'S SIGNATURE.

Dreck vs. Charles Kessler Smith and Harriet N. Christy.—The trial of this case was resumed this morning. Mr. C. Bainbridge Smith was examined and cross-examined at great length. Among other things, he testified that a suit was commenced against Mrs. Christy by Mr. John H. Haskin; the suit was brought to recover Smith from paying the $10,000 mortgage, and an injunction was granted by Judge BARNARD.

Judge Barnard—No, I never granted that injunction.

Judge Smith, of counsel for the defendants, Smith, said, "Well, we will produce the original injunction order signed by your Honor."

Judge Barnard—If you produce any such order with my name to it I will pronounce it a forgery. I never signed the injunction.

Judge Smith produced thereupon, handed up to the presiding Judge the original injunction order in the suit of Haskin vs. Smith.

Judge BARNARD took the paper, examined it, and pronounced the signature a forgery.

Mr. Bainbridge Smith said that Haskin afterward withdrew his suit; the handwriting in question was assigned to Mr. Justice Jones of the Superior Court; the paper was delivered to Mr. Haskin; he paid to him $1,500 were paid to him by the witness, and $1,000 were paid by Mr. Blankman.

Mr. Huntington, counsel for plaintiff, wished to contradict the testimony of Mr. Blankman, who had swore that Mr. Blankman had received from the estate the sum of $1,000. That sum included a large amount of money which was paid to Haskin for the purchase, which would reduce the sum received very materially.

The trial will be resumed on Friday morning.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—KINGS COUNTY.

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO THE LIABILITY OF CARRIERS.

Ely and Bunger vs. The New-Haven Steamboat Company.—This action was brought against the defendants, as common carriers, to recover for the loss of certain leather received by them for transportation from New-Haven to New-York. The plaintiffs were the agents of the firm of Hosmer, Ely and Colton, City of Gloucester, Mass., and Messrs. Bunger and Mitchell, the owners of the property, and sued as their assignees. The leather was delivered at Springfield, Mass., on the 3d July, 1866, to the defendants' agent, Mr. Ely, and by that Company delivered at New-Haven, on the 3d July, 1866, to defendants' steamer Connecticut, which arrived at her pier in New-York at half past 6 o'clock, A. M., ready to be taken away by the owners, the consignees, and delivered to them on the wharf during the day, and delivered to them on $2,000 and five per cent of the mineral taken out. No one called for the leather, and about 1 A. M. of July 4, an accidental fire destroyed the cargo lying upon the pier. The leather was worth and delivered "H. G. Ely, Agent, No. 13 Gambrel-street, New-York." There was no act of taking or shipping receipt given. The plaintiffs had been in the habit of receiving leather from these numerous by defendants line, for some time, and had received bills of lading, and receipts from the steamers above by agent of the defendants. The leather advertised of the defendants in question were marked at Springfield, where the goods were put on the cars, and did not reach plaintiffs till after the fire. The plaintiffs kept a cartman, who was in the habit of calling at the pier, and receiving the goods, taking away only a load at a time when it arrived, but he was not on hand on all on the 4th of July. There was some discrepancy in the evidence as to the process of notifying the consignees of the arrival of the goods, the defendants showing some notice of the arrival of goods, and then the next day entirely for them; while the defendants contend that there was no notice to parties in New-York, and that it was the habit of parties to call for goods sometimes at the request of the carmen and for their convenience, and these notices, when given, were given by Lord & Roberts, licensed carmen in New-York, who had charge of the goods. Prior to and up to the arrival of the boats, received the whole freight list, received the cargo and carried such of it as was addressed to parties in the City and in the habit of receiving goods in trade. Such as was to go to some connecting line they carted, unless it was addressed to the care of other carmen. Upon these facts the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that their extreme liability as carriers had ceased at the time of the fire, and that no negligence had been shown. The Court so held, and the complaint was dismissed, and judgment entered for the defendants. From which the plaintiffs appealed to the General Term, where, after argument, the following opinion was delivered by Justice Gilbert:

It is important that the circumstances in which the harsh and rigid rules of the common law governing the liability of common carriers had their origin have greatly changed, and that some modification of the rules first became necessary since the introduction of steamboats, railroads and the electric telegraph. Courts have not been unmindful of this necessity, and have gradually modified these rules in accordance with the views of public policy and individual right. The precise nature and extent of this modification, however, is still very uncertain, and it would be a fruitless task to attempt to reconcile the defendant decisions on this subject. If it were necessary, we should be inclined to hold that, independently of the usage proved in this case, the extraordinary liability of the defendants ceased on the common carriers, the goods were landed on the wharf and were ready for delivery; that thereupon they were liable only for ordinary care, and that the law does not require the carrier to exercise care in giving notice of the arrival of the goods carried. Such rule we think best accords with sound public policy, and with the intention of the parties in making the contract. But if it is sustained by the more judicious of the recent decisions of the Courts on this subject, (Norway Plains Co. vs. Boston, &c., R. R., 1 Gray, 263; Thompson vs. The Steamer, 10 Mich. 672; Isaacs vs. R. R. Co., 7 Allen, 98; Northrop vs. Syracuse, &c., R. R. Co., Court of Appeals, March, 1867.) But we are of opinion that the evidence clearly establishes a course of business between the parties in relation to the mode of delivering goods, which must govern the liability of defendants in this case. The plaintiffs had been accustomed to receive goods from the defendants' boats, as often as once a week. These boats arrived in New-York each day at stated hour, morning and evening. Upon the arrival of the boat each trip the goods were carted to the plaintiffs' warehouse, and placed in charge of trustworthy persons employed by them to take care of and deliver the goods; the carmen had called at the boat. The plaintiffs always sent their own carmen to take what for their goods soon after the arrival of the boat, and there received them from the persons so employed by the defendants. The delivery was the usual way, in the usual way, and the lapse of a reasonable time for the plaintiffs to take away or reject the goods, terminated the extraordinary liability of the defendants as common carriers. The reason that their contract had been performed by a carriage of the goods safely to the point of ultimate destination, and a delivery thereof at the appointed place of delivery. After this time the defendants should be deemed to have resuscitated their liability as carriers and as against them it was enough that they could be held liable only as common carriers. Judge Gilbert, Judge Trent, Hon. Geo. F. Ely, Jr., for Buller, Gardner vs. Bryant, 4 Hun, 36; C. H. & C. J. Scott vs. R. I. and Mass. 484, Abb. on shipping, 5 A. M. 54, 484; Gibson vs. Culver, 17 Wendell; Gould vs. Chapin, 4 Duer, 240; Jones vs. Bird, (Gilbert vs. Ely, 28 ut. 74.) It is not contended by the plaintiffs that there was any negligence on the part of the defendants, it is, however, urged by the plaintiffs that the defendants should be deemed liable as common carriers continued with either the loss of the goods, because, according to the course of business referred to, a notice should have been given to the plaintiffs of the arrival of the goods, and future intimated, where the contract in terms, or as inferred by the nature of trade, is to deliver the goods at the wharf, notice is not necessary. It is not legal act of delivery, or equivalent, to place the goods on it. It is a substitute for it, or arbitrarily created. There was further enough evidence that the duty of sending a notice to the plaintiffs devolved upon the defendants, and that the loss of the goods in the case to prevent the exercise of that question to the jury, if it had been material, by defendants, which it was not. But upon the subject we are of opinion that if the fact were so, the plaintiffs were having been closed the whole of the day on which the boat arrived, and until after the goods had been delivered, the defendants were excused from giving the notice. Absence of the owner excused from giving notice. (Fay vs. Newton, Den. 5; Northrup vs. Syracuse Railroad Company, Supra.) The defendants may, in this case, be held liable for the loss alleged, and that the plaintiffs show here more than at their close. The 4th of July was not a holiday in any sense which could affect the case. The judgment should be affirmed.

Judge G. C. Smith for plaintiffs; S. F. Nash for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 15.

Before Judge McCunn.

HABEAS CORPUS—"THE BEST BITTER."

In the matter of the application of Philip Apel to be discharged from agent under writ of habeas corpus. After the adjournment of Part II. this morning, where the case was argued at any moment, Such are the facilities for borrowing money here on United States bonds that the London and New-York capitalists are now brought into intimate and, by the aid of the telegraph, instantaneous connection, and there can be no doubt that any stringency on the other side is under these circumstances, certain to result in an almost equal pressure in London, unless measures for promptly adopted to check the possibility of our floating capital being drawn away without limit. In the face of such a contingency, inaction would be a serious evil, for many weeks past, apprehensions have been expressed by some of the most sound American authorities on matters of finance that a degree of inflation is prevalent in New-York which has been upheld solely through the means obtained by sending United States bonds to Europe, for the advances of investors, they be but a response to the demands of borrowers, they are so calculated to provoke any somewhat serious calling for special and sudden attention; but if to any extent they assume that form of banking transaction of which consists in obtaining loans on the deposit of securities, it becomes imperative upon us to guard our resources if we would avoid being involved in the impending difficulty, which it may be the object of these transactions to retard, but which in the end they must inevitably aggravate."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN A BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglary of Securities of all kinds, including Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by this Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and, at an extremely moderate annual cost to each tenant.

The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 15, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Beef, tierces	....
Flour, bbls	5,687	Pork, bbls	597
Flour, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	200
Meal, bbls	....	Lard, pkgs	300
Corn meal, bbls	....	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Wheat, bushels	16,042	Whisky, bbls	270
Corn, bushels	10,870	Petroleum, bbls	1,800
Rye, bushels	....	Rosin, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	25,768	Spirits Turpentine	....
Barley, bushels	....	Tar, bbls	....
Malt, bushels	....	Pitch, bbls	....

ASHES—Pots are in demand at $7 75@$8 P 100 lbs. Pearls continue inactive and nominal, at about $9 12½ @$9 25 P 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A fair export and trade demand prevails for the leading kinds, generally strong, and, in the instance of Rio, ½c. P lb. higher, prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,400 bags Rio, on Costigan, on private terms; 2,204 bags Maracaibo, for export, and 204 bags do. to the trade; 125 bags Savanilla, and 50 bags Costa Rica on private terms. The stock in first hands this morning embraced 100,078 bags and 11,878 mats. Of the stock there are 31,000 bags Rio, 15,000 bags Java, 12,000 bags Maracaibo, 11a.@13½c.; Laguayra, 13½a.@17½c.; Rio, 9½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@18½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@18½c.; Java, 26c.@28c.; Mocha, 28c.@30c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Carthagena, 16c.@17c.; Augustura, 15c.@17c.; Savanilla, 14c.@17½c.; gold, 17c.@19½c.

COTTON—Has been less sought after and quoted a shade easier. Sales have been reported of 2,385 bales, (of which 63 bales were to arrive,) including 1,225 bales to exporters, 719 bales to spinners, 398 bales to speculators and 21 bales in transit.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	25½c.	25c.	25½c.	26½c.
Good Ordinary	28½c.	27c.	27½c.	27½c.
Low Middling	27½c.	28c.	28½c.	28½c.
Middling	29½c.	29c.	29½c.	29½c.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,677
Receipts last week	10,346
Receipts since Sept. 1	1,000,000
Receipts since Jan. 1	815,017
Receipts same time last year	775,225
Receipts year ending Sept. 1	1,077,000
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,000,000
Exports since Jan. 1	557,773
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	275,022
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	275,022
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	275,022
Estimated stock on hand here	110,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,245,000
Receipts same time in 1867-68	1,000,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,522
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,000,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,000,000
Exports same time last year	1,000,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,000,000
Exports to foreign ports since Jan. 1	1,000,000
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	200,000
Estimated stock at the shipping ports last year	200,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	20,120
Estimated stock same time in 1867	20,000
Crop of 1867-8	2,000,000
Crop of 1866-7	1,931,000

EGGS—The supply is much larger than the previous week, and prices have declined heavily. The market is weak, and should receipts continue large as expected, considerably lower prices will have to be accepted in order to shove stock. We quote: Western, extra fresh, 24c. State and Pennsylvania, 23c. Ordinary Western, 22c.@23c. Western, by express, 24c. Canada, 24c.@25c.

FRUITS—The stock of Apples is greatly reduced, Russets being about the only kind offering in lots. We quote: Apples, Russet, $4 50@$5 50; Crossett, $4 50@$5 50; Greening, $4 50@$5 50; Baldwin, $4 50@$5 50; Spitzenburg, $5 50@$6; mixed lots, from $3@$4. Dried Apples are in very light supply and prices are firmer. Peaches are more active at former prices. We quote: Apples, State, fair to prime, 10c.@12c.; do. Western, 9½c.@11½c.; Southern, 10c.@12½c.; Peaches, State, 15c.@22c.; Western, 14c.@18½c.; Southern, fine, 15c.@18½c.; Southern, good, 11½c.@13½c.; New Peaches, Prime, 22c.@25c.; Good, 18c.@20c.; Common, 16c.@18½c.; Damsons, 16c.@18½c.; Cherries, 18c.@20c.; Plums, 20c.; Apricots, 18c.@20c.; Nectarines, 18c.@20c.; Quarters, 15c.@18c.; Blackberries, 22c.@25c.; Raspberries, 18c.@19c.; Cherries, pitted, 40c.@45c.; Plums, 27c. @30c.; Apricots, 25c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed and lower on a light business. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,200 bbls., in lots, including 1,000 bbls. extra choice superfine State and Western at $6 40@$6 75, very inferior to low ordinary Extra State at $6 00@$6 25; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 50@$7, and very to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 50@$8 75. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 40@$6 75
Extra State	6 60@7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 60@7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 60@8 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 60@10 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@10 00
Commerce Extra Western Minnesota	7 00@10 00

Southern Flour continues quiet at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., at $6@$7 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 05@$11 25 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra. Rye Flour is in fair request at $5 25@$6 25 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Cornmeal continues in very limited request at $3 25@$4 75 for Western, $4@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request for shipment and home use, at a shade easier prices for Spring, but comparatively steady rates for Winter. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; Amber Western, part at $1 70; No. 1 Spring, very common, at $1 44½; about; No. 2 Spring, at $1 40@$1 41, in store; No. 3 Spring, at $1 30@$1 32, in store; Red Western, at $1 67½@$1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less sought after and quoted cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels, at 84c.@86c. for New-Mixed Western, closing at 84½c. for Prime; 82c.@83c. for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; and 80c.@80½c. for Yellow and White Western and Southern. Rye Flour is very dull, has been highly dealt in at from $1 20@$1 40 for Western and State ₱ bushel; sales 3,100 bushels. Barley and Malt have been inactive at about former rates; sales have been rather more freely offered and quoted lower, on a moderate trade; sales of 6,000 bushels Western at 78½c.@77c., in store, and 76c.@78½c. delivered. ₱ bushel. Beans are still selling dull and trade is limited to a fight local demand. Peas are unchanged. We quote: Beans, Pea, prime, $1 90@$2; Beans, Marrowfat, prime, $2 10@$2 75; Beans, Yellow Eye, $2@$2 25; Peas, Canada, free, ₱ bushel, $1 70@$1 80; Peas, Southern Black Eye, ₱ bag, $3 25@$3 50.

HAY—Hay continues in demand at from 60c.@70c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 25 for poor to choice for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in request at 70c.@$1 10 for long and short ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand at firm rates, including American at 5c.@7c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@7c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet to-day, but prices have not varied essentially. Sales have been reported of 84 tierces Cuba Muscovado old crop, at 40c. and 62 bbls. New-Orleans, at auction, 42c.@43c. ₱ gallon. Stock, 11,380 hhds. and 1,000 tbds. We quote: Old and new crop Porto Rico at 40c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 40c.@65c. ₱ gallon. And, in detail, as follows:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	30c.@35c.	—@—
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	40c.@45c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@50c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	40c.@65c.	50c.@75c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	45c.@65c.	50c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	40c.@65c.	50c.@70c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been less call for Spirits Turpentine, which has been quoted rather easier for buyers, as regards price, though the leading holders have been comparatively firm in their view. Merchantable lots have been wanted at 64½c., but not offered, as a rule, under 65c. ₱ gallon. Small lots were disposed of at the lower rate. In all about 170 bbls. Noth. ing really new in Crude Turpentine. The market is more confidently, but has been inactive. Resins have been in moderate request and very firm in price; holders generally holding for an early improvement in values. Strained Rosin was wanted for shipment, and was quoted steady, at $2 75@$2 80 ₱ bbl., at which 1,000 bbls. were disposed of. A sale of 300 bbls. No. 2 Rosin at $2 50 ₱ bbl. Tars are in fair request for finer grades the trade was of a jobbing nature. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 64½c.@65½c. chiefly at 65½c.@66c. for merchantable; 66c. for shipping lots, ₱ gallon. Crude at $2 75; Resin at $2 50@$2 75; the latter rate for Clarified. Tar at $2@$2 25; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl. There were no receipts of Naval Stores reported at this port to-day.

OILS—Linseed has been quoted quite lively, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 30@$1 32½; Crude Sperm at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; Unbleached Sperm at $2 [illegible]; Lard Oil at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; Red Oil at [illegible]c.; Linseed Oil at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; Olive at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible] ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Trade was imported by the incoming, and the consequent firmness, relative to the claims of the leaders of holding the daily quotations at the Merchants' Exchange. Place crude, in from noon to 4 o'clock P. M., instead of from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M., as heretofore. The majority vote of the home dealers determined the question, while the shippers generally complained that the hour decided on for the daily meeting would prove a week in convenient one for them, particularly for each of them as are interested in the broadcast and provision trade. The latter class of operators are now obliged to attend the Produce Exchange regularly every afternoon for from about noon to through 3:30 P. M. It is very obvious that such a conflict of views, where there should be harmony, cannot prove otherwise than injurious to each interest involved. A Committee was appointed to give effect to the decision of to-day's meeting, at which Mr. ISAAC L. HEWITT, of the firm of HEWITT & BOOSFIELD, presided. The committee consisted of Messrs. ALFRED G. PHELPS, ANSON WOOD and WM. J. TYNE.....In Crude Oil, in bulk, no important transactions were reported; there were bids of 17c. while holders were asking 17½c. ₱ gallon. No new movement transpired in benzine, which was quoted at from 22c. @23½c. ₱ gallon. Refined was in brisk request, almost wholly for forward delivery at somewhat lower prices. We quote: Refined, in bulk, for May, 23½c.@24c. ₱ gallon. Refined, in bbls., 26c. Standard White, for each of the four months from April to July, inclusive, at 22c., 23c., and 23c. respectively; 1,000 bbls. do., for May delivery, at 24½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., for June delivery, at 24½c.; 1,000 bbls. for May and June delivery, on the basis of the same rates as the two preceding lots; and 1,000 bbls. do., for each of the months of May and June, respectively, at 23½c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls. Standard White, for April delivery, at 23½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., for May delivery, at 23½c.; 2,000 bbls. do., June, at 24½c., and 500 bbls. do., seller's option, May and June, at 24½c. ₱ gallon. Other sales were rumored, but we could not trace them. Standard White here was wanted at 23c., but could not be easily bought at less than 23½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Oil here for the week ending this date, are found; at Philadelphia, 1,100 bbls. Refined and 500 bbls. Crude.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are more active, but prices show no improvement. Sales of the fresh arrivals from the south were reported. Some new Bermudas are offering at $12@$13

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,
Bankers & Dealers in Gov'nt Securities,
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	116	117	5-20 Coupon, 67	114¾	114¾
Coupon, 1881	116½	117	5-20 Coupon, 68	114¾	114¾
5-20 Reg., 1865	113½	113¾	10-40 Reg.	106¾	107
5-20 Coupon, 1865	113½	113¾	10-40 Coupon	106¾	107
5-20 Coupon, '65	115½	115¾	Gold	132½	132¾
5-20 Coupon, '67	117½	117¾	U. S. Cur. Fun.	104¾	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '68					
Jan. and July	114¾	114¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell on Commission all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.
COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all money paid free of exchange.
ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.
LOANS negotiated.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS, Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on THE CITY BANK.....LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

SOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
No. 78 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Europe or Travelers' Credits addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 136 BROADWAY, April 14, 1869.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen trustees for the ensuing year, whose term expires, and two trustees for the first-class and two trustees for the third class, to fill vacancies, and also for the election of three inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 136 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.
The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive.
By order of the Board,
CHARLES P. HART, Treasurer.

WANTED—BONDS, STOCK AND PASS-BOOK of Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark; also all other stocks and bonds of Southern and Western railroads; highest market value will be paid by WM. A. GUEST, No. 36 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Forty-year Bonds.
Interest Seven Per Cent. per Annum,
Payable February and August, in the City of New-York. Guaranteed, jointly and severally, by
THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO.
THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.;
the latter guarantee being indorsed by the
Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.
Issue restricted to $1,000,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $13,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.
The intrinsic value of the road itself, combined with the guarantee of four other important railroad companies, one of which ranks financially among the strongest railroad corporations in the world, render these bonds among the safest investments on the market.
We confidently recommend them as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.
Also, shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which Six per Cent. per annum and one half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.
A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET.

$1,000,000 GOLD.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD
OF MISSOURI.
BOTH PRINCIPAL AND SIX PER CENT. INTEREST GOLD. Payable May and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, who are the Trustees for the Bonds.
LENGTH OF ROAD 72 1-4 MILES.
Total amount of Bonds is $1,000,000, which is less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a first mortgage on 4-5 Whole road and entire property of the Company.
The interest on these Bonds is the same as on United States 5-20s, 1865, also due on same times; and according to present prices $1,000 St. Joe R.R. will sell for $800 Gold or more; for $1,000 5s U. S. 5-20s, 1865; the latter is equally as good security in every respect. Present price 87¾ and accrued interest in currency.
For pamphlets and further particulars apply to
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON
INSURANCE COMPANY.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, held at the office of the Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, April 12, 1869, the following-named gentlemen were elected:
GARDNER A. SHEPPARD.....Late President.
H. C. BEACH.....Late Vice-Pres't.
JAMES BOWEN.....Late Merchant.
ERASTUS C. BROWN.....President, No. 102 Broad.
HARVEY LEE.....of Lee, Dows & Co.
FRANKLIN EDSON.....of Edson, Ortt & Chamberlain.
STANLEY H. FLEETWOOD, of Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Cincinnati.
E. POUNDER STAWELL.....of E. T. & D. R. Hawley.
LEONARD HAZELTINE, Jr.....of Jesse Hoyt & Co.
PHILIP E. KEARNEY, Secretary New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co.
AUGUSTUS E. MASTERS, Atlantic Dock Elevators.
GEORGE W. GODDARD.....Iron, No. 3 Cliff-st.
HENRY COTHEUT.....Late Merchant.
HENRY E. PIERSON.....of Pierson & Co.
RUSSEL STERRING.....Late Merchant.
DANIEL A. SAWYER.....of Sawyer, Spaulding & Co.
GEORGE B. SATTERLEE.....President Gen'l Ins. Co.
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT.....Late Merchant.
HENRY WESTON.....Late Merchant.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, GARDNER A. SAWYER and GEORGE B. SATTERLEE were unanimously reelected President and HENRY WESTON, Vice President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 32 STATE-ST., BOSTON,
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT,
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER,
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK
STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD; BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

BANK OF AMERICA.
The stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 3d day of May ensuing.
The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 24, till the morning of May 4.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK LIMITED "IN LIQUIDATION."
No. 157 PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD-ST.,
LONDON, 31st March, 1869.
We beg leave to inform you that we have, as voluntary liquidators of the English and American Bank Limited, declared a further dividend of the capital of Ten shillings per share, making, with the former distributions, ninety-five per cent of the amount paid on the shares.
H. G. GORDON,
HAWSFORD ACKLAND,
JOHN B. KEY,
SAMUEL GRAY,
} Liquidators.
OFFICE OF DAVID GROMSRICK & CO.,
(JOHNSTON BUILDING.)
NO. 52 BROAD-ST.

$50,000 ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds for sale at 85 and accrued interest.
Coupons payable in New-York April and October.
Principal payable 1885.
Length of road.....92 miles
Capital stock.....$2,000,000
First mortgage.....2,000,000
Second mortgage.....2,000,000
MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for election of directors and any other business, will be held at Milwaukee on the 8th of June, at 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th of April, at 2 P. M., to the 8th of June, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Transfer Agent.
APRIL 15, 1869.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 14, 1869.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE INTEREST COUPONS PAYABLE ON THE 1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT will be paid on presentation at the proper offices, upon a reduction of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in gold.
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, maturing May 1, 1869, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that date.
L. M. LAWSON, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hillsdale Iron Ore Company will be held at the office, No. 71 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 26th of April, at 2 o'clock, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
THOS. H. WAGSTAFF, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TYPE FOR SALE.—2,000 POUNDS OF BRUCES Brevier, No. 12, new and copper faced. Also, 27 pairs second-hand Cases, in good order. The entire lot will be sold together, cheap. Apply to the Foreman of Times Composing Room.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT for sale of 30 years' standing, in one of the most business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the business is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 9 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

TO ENTERPRISING BREWERS.—A Brewery for sale; capacity 40 barrels; trade 4 No. 1 Porter to Rent. Pa. 319 Georgetown, D. C., or to CLAGETT & SWEENEY, No. 4 Market-space, Washington, D. C.

$50,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED, to extend a wholesale watch and jewelry business, in a well established. Address, with name, X., Box No. 164 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND FURNITURE of a private school in good standing; reason, sick. Call on H. J. STURGES, No. 225 East 32d-st.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING CAST-OFF CLOTHING to dispose of can get the highest price by calling on or addressing WILLIAM BAXTER, 347 Pearl-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 16 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000, free of Government tax.
Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from the 1st of April.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONGDEN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
Money deposited now or on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st of April, payable in January or July.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000, FREE FROM NATIONAL TAX.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to 9.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. B. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. ILLIS, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of APRIL will draw interest from the 1st of APRIL.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 32d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER H. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIRDSE, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK.—NOS. 5 AND 9 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from April 1. Six per Cent. on sums up to $5,000. Interest allowed from the first day of every month. Open daily from 10 to 3 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. SIX per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.
R. H. ULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. | J. H. KEELER, Vice-Pres't.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 356 and 358 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. ASSETS, $6,011,234 16.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPectable young women; one as nurse in a private family, one as a first-class cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid; can give the best City references. Call for two days at No. 320 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid; has been used to the best of high wages and a private family need apply; the best of references given as to capability. Call at No. 134 East 104th-st., old No. 94.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation to go to Europe with a family; is a good nurse; has been in the charge of a child from its birth; best City references from her last employer. Call at No. 229 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business; can finish; does up ladies' fine muslins nicely; or chambermaid and laundress; City or country; good City references. Apply at No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOman, (Protestant,) a situation to cook, wash and iron; has been used to the business; willing to do work; is a good laundress; City or country. Call for two days at No. 106 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; will be found a good cook and laundress; would prefer a good home; City. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, (SISTERS,) situations; one as laundress; understands ironing; the other as first-class chambermaid; good City references from the last place. Call for two days at No. 229 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer in a respectable family, or as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 236 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A WELCH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has been used to Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would do chamber work and sewing; good references. Apply at No. 416 8th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; has been used to the work; good City references. Call at No. 246 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl in a respectable family, to assist in taking care of children; is a good sewer; City or country. Apply until engaged at No. 149 8th-st., near Avenue A. Call soon.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do washing and assist in the washing and ironing; good references; City or country. Call at No. 156 West 126th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or will take chambermaid and waiting; understands her business thoroughly; care silver, &c.; best City references; or in the country. Call at No. 139 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing; is a good plain cook; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 134 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th aves., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE Protestant woman as seamstress; would take charge of children; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would like to go to Tarrytown. Call or address No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer. Call for two days at No. 213 37th-st., between 3d and 4d aves.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking the charge of an infant from its birth; City reference. Call at No. 324 East 51st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; is a good cook; best City references. Call at No. 65 Forsyth-st., in the rear, first basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable Protestant girl; has good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 West 26th-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress; the very best of City references given from her last place; would go to the country. Can be seen for one day at No. 21 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid; is an excellent hairdresser and operator on machines; superior reference. Call at No. 10 Union-square, east side.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A THOROugh nurse; is a good seamstress and a good hairdresser; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 427 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as seamstress, and is willing to assist with the chamberwork. Apply this day at her present employer's, No. 24 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan girl, 17 years old, to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of grown children; wages $8; City reference. Call at 208 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Call at No. 229 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOman, who has lost her baby, a situation in a family as wet-nurse; in City or country. Call at No. 103 East 126th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, (Protestant,) a situation as a thorough chambermaid; is a first-class private family, in City or country. Call at No. 103 East 126th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business; good City references; summer-house, boarding-house; City or country. Call at No. 208 West 37th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXperienced girl, a situation as child's nurse and to do plain sewing. Inquire for two days at the residence of her former employer, No. 108 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY THREE RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one as waitress, one as laundress, and one to do chamberwork and sewing; good City references. Call for two days at 35 West 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 Varick-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT chambermaid and waitress, a situation in a private family, in City or country; good references. Apply at No. 416 6th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT cook, who is willing to assist with the washing, a situation; City or country. Apply at No. 60 6th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable girl to do chamberwork and waiting. No. 208 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH cook; no objections to the country; the best references. Call at 208 7th-av., between 20th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; unexceptable City references. Apply at 25 E. 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as stewardess or to travel with a lady. Address M. WRAGGE, Post Office, Brooklyn.

AN ENGLISH GIRL, WISHES TO GIVE her services to a family going to England; is a good nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 157 West 12th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; understands most things; baking and pastry; would assist with the washing if required; has the best of City references. Apply in No. 62 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid or would go to serving, children; has three years and five months' reference from her last place; family going to the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 64 East 20th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as first-class cook and to assist with the washing in a small private family; best City references. Can be seen till suited, at her present employer's, No. 154 East 26th-st., between 3d and Lexington-ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS nurse by a Protestant; has had long experience in nursing; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant; family having a country place preferred; the best City references. Apply at No. 64 6th-av., near 13th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, who can furnish good references as cook; understands pastry, game and soups; also, making butter, ice-cream, &c.; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 136 West 41st-st., corner Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl, as a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; has been used to City service; has had no objection to the country; no objection to go to Europe; has the best of City references. Address Box No. 108 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, a situation; thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would take care of grown children; has first-class references; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 115 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and to do plain sewing and chamberwork; is willing to go in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 207 1st-av., near 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, with the best of City references of her last places. Call or address No. 126 East 27th-st., corner Lexington-av., over the grocery store, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young woman as chambermaid; would assist with the washing; or as plain sewing; has the years of undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 26th-st., bet. Madison and 4th aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is a good baker; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 420 East 56th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation; has several years' reference from her last places; would do chamberwork; would go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 60 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands the business; will do a good plain dish; is a good baker; the best City reference given. Call at No. 164 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WITH good City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, to go to the country; Tarrytown or Irvington preferred. Call at No. 204 West 27th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as an excellent cook in a small family; is a good cook; is willing to assist in the washing; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen till suited, at No. 64 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; has been used to the best of City service; good City references. Can be seen at No. 200 6th-av., between 4th and 46th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; is willing to assist with the washing; has the best references from her last place. Call at No. 232 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d aves.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress and to assist with the care of children; has been used to the best of service; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 11 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotchman (married) of practical experience; understands all the branches of his business; would take charge of a place with his employer. Address S. J., Box No. 232 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress; will be disengaged in a few days in consequence of the family going to Europe; has first-class references. Call on or address No. 261 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; is kind and obliging; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address No. 215 East 31st-st., top floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; would do chamberwork and washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 152 Madison-av., corner of 40th-st.; lady can be seen from 10 to 11.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, situations as chambermaid and waitress, doing plain sewing; would be willing to do a little washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—AT ROOKMARS, NO. 239 4TH-av., situations for a number of excellent cooks, cooks, washers, ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housekeepers, housemaids, young girls and those lately landed; for City and country.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 325 West 22th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PERSON, TO DO fine and fancy and her own house; also all kinds of ruffling and fitting; and lace mending. Call at No. 125 West 27th-st., third door, back.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has been used to the best of service; has the best of references from her last place. Call or address No. 219 East 41st-st., between 2d and 3d aves., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing; is a good plain cook; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 134 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th aves., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; has been used to the best of service; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would like to go to Tarrytown. Call or address No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer. Call for two days at No. 213 37th-st., between 3d and 4d aves.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking the charge of an infant from its birth; City reference. Call at No. 324 East 51st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; is a good cook; best City references. Call at No. 65 Forsyth-st., in the rear, first basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable Protestant girl; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 West 26th-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress; the very best of City reference given from her last place; would go to the country. Can be seen for one day at No. 21 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid; is an excellent hairdresser and operator on machines; superior reference. Call at No. 10 Union-square, east side.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A THOROugh nurse; is a good seamstress and a good hairdresser; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 427 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as seamstress, and is willing to assist with the chamberwork. Apply this day at her present employer's, No. 24 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan girl, 17 years old, to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of grown children; wages $8; City reference. Call at 208 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Call at No. 229 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOman, who has lost her baby, a situation in a family as wet-nurse; in City or country. Call at No. 103 East 126th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, (Protestant,) a situation as a thorough chambermaid; is a first-class private family, in City or country. Call at No. 103 East 126th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business; good City references; summer-house, boarding-house; City or country. Call at No. 208 West 37th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXperienced girl, a situation as child's nurse and to do plain sewing. Inquire for two days at the residence of her former employer, No. 108 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY THREE RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one as waitress, one as laundress, and one to do chamberwork and sewing; good City references. Call for two days at 35 West 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 Varick-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT chambermaid and waitress, a situation in a private family, in City or country; good references. Apply at No. 416 6th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT cook, who is willing to assist with the washing, a situation; City or country. Apply at No. 60 6th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable girl to do chamberwork and waiting. No. 208 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH cook; no objections to the country; the best references. Call at 208 7th-av., between 20th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; unexceptable City references. Apply at 25 E. 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as stewardess or to travel with a lady. Address M. WRAGGE, Post Office, Brooklyn.

AN ENGLISH GIRL, WISHES TO GIVE her services to a family going to England; is a good nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 157 West 12th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener; has his wife as chambermaid; good reference; has been used to the business; JEREMIAH GALBRAITH, New-Rochelle, Westchester County.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an active man; understands his business; knowledge of the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; has good, steady habits; best City reference; the best of City reference. Call or address D. H., No. 118 West 43d-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, (without incumbrance); he as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses; she as nurse and servant; are temperate, well recommended and efficient. Apply at No. 4 Sandy-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, tenement.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED FRENCH cook, a situation as cook in the family of a nobleman or gentleman; the best of City references; service of a company; prefers the best of City accommodations for efficiency. Can be seen this week at No. 340 37th-st., near Lexington-place.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH A small family (Protestant), a situation as gardener and farmer; is a thorough horticulturist; has the best of City references; prefers a country place; will be well recommended. Address G. T., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman or groom; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful; prefers a country place; country preferred; has first-class references. Address M. S., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; is single; is a good groom and careful driver; can milk a cow; is willing and obliging; understands his business thoroughly; has good City references. Address M. G., Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 23 YEARS of age, a situation in some kind of business where he would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address RANDOLPH HONOR, Box No. 24 Stuyvesant Post Office, New-York City.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, the former as coachman and groom; wife to cook or would cook and assist with washing; City reference unexceptionable. Address F. B., Box No. 128 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT (SINGLE) man, a situation as groom and coachman; he thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has very good reference. Address C., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent young man of long experience; is an excellent groom, careful driver; understands obliging; good City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN, a situation as gardener; well posted on greenhouse, grapes, plants, fruit and horticulture. Address M. W., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom in City or country; is willing and obliging; best of City references from last place. Call or address J. P., No. 151 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as cook (French) in a private family; is a competent and reliable man; will go with family going to Europe. Address A. G., Box 238 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; will assist in the garden; will make himself useful around a gentleman's place; good references. Address T. H., Box 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869.

Announcements this Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
23d-st., near 6th-av.
LA CRAMBON DE FONTENIO, &c. Characters by Miles. Teetee and Rose, and Mons. Anjou.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
IPHIGENIA. (German Drama.) Leading character by Fanny Janauschek.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss German, and Mr. Maclowe.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Sd-av., corner 23d-st.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Seebold.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, Davidge and Miss J. Fiddes.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
IVANHOE. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Lewis.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
FAZIO, OR THE ITALIAN WIFE. Leading character by Miss Marriott.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—ALADDIN.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE TEMPEST, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANT'S MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
RED HOT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

MEXICAN EXHIBITIONS.
No. 785 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILD, with great portraits of MAXIMILIAN and CARLOTTA.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
EVENINGS—Lecture, "Mr. Grundy."
AFTERNOON—HISTORICAL RECITAL OF VOCAL AND PIANO-FORTE MUSIC.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WEST INDIES.

A very exciting piece of news comes from Havana. The revolutionary chieftain, JUSTO AGUILERA, was captured and executed at Jabaro on the 6th. In other respects the revolutionary cause seems to be much depressed, for the Spanish troops are quelling the insurrection in all parts of the island.

Additional revolutionary arrangements have been made for an attack on President BAEZ.

The invasion of St. Domingo is reported.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament was opened yesterday with an address by the Governor-General. His Excellency assured the Parliament of his desire to cooperate in strengthening those ties which bound the different Provinces together. He referred with satisfaction to the acceptance by the Hudson's Bay Company of the terms proposed for the surrender of the Northwest Territory. He expressed his gratification at the fact that Newfoundland was seeking admission to the Union, and trusted that the arrangement would soon be effected.

CONGRESS.

Immediately after the opening of the Senate yesterday, Mr. ANTHONY took occasion to make a formal reply to certain of the statements recently advanced by Mr. SPRAGUE in the course of debate. He said the Senator had plainly accused persons in Rhode Island of entering into a conspiracy to enrich themselves at the expense of their fellow-citizens. Such persons should have a hearing in their own defense, when thus accused upon the floor of the Senate, and he would, therefore, ask the Secretary to read the card of Messrs. BROWN & IVES, already published in the NEW-YORK TIMES. Upon the Secretary reading this document, Mr. ANTHONY added that his purpose was now accomplished, as the reply would appear in the *Congressional Globe* by the side of the original accusation. He had done this as a Rhode Island Senator, speaking in defence of men unjustly assailed. After this little passage the Senate went into Executive Session. Adjourned at 4:30 P. M.

GENERAL.

The lessee of the National Theatre, Philadelphia, has been non-suited in an action against the gas trustees for non-supply of gas during the strike of the operatives last year.

Judgment has been rendered by the United States District Court of St. Louis against the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, in the sum of $24,000.

Latest advices state that the time distance between the two termini of the Pacific Railroads has been reduced to twelve hours.

The sailors employed on the lakes had a meeting at Chicago on Wednesday, to complain of the conduct of owners and captains in discharging them on slight pretexts in strange ports.

PHILIP P. HAGGERTY, for fifteen years a clerk in the Post Office at Lowell, Mass., was detected on Wednesday opening valuable letters. For some months past money letters passing through that office have been robbed, and detectives have been engaged in tracing the thief. HAGGERTY confessed his guilt.

The Chicago flour merchants have established a new grade of flour to be known as the "Chicago grade."

The corner-stone of the new State Normal School, at Buffalo, was laid yesterday with Masonic ceremonies, a large concourse of citizens participating.

Miss CARRIES, who shot and killed her seducer, MCCOMAS, last week, at Jarrettsville, Ind., is still at liberty. Public sentiment is so universally in her favor, that the authorities have not demanded her imprisonment, nor asked security. She still remains at her home, perfectly reconciled and ready for any demand the Sheriff may make. It is said that no jury could possibly be found to convict her, though she owns to a deliberate intention, long premeditated, if the deceased failed to make reparation by marrying her, of taking his life.

President GRANT has granted a pardon to JAMES GALLAGHER and JOHN KING, two boys who were convicted of larceny at the March term (1867) of the Criminal Court, and sentenced to the House of Refuge, Baltimore, during their minority.

A Baltimore paper says the Grand Jury of Caroline County, Md., has just indicted a woman for witchcraft. The witch is a negress, and the trial will, no doubt, be an interesting one.

The Aurora Borealis was visible last night over a very wide region of country.

By majority vote of the stockholders yesterday, the State of North Carolina was allowed to acquire an extensive interest in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. This is called "a surrender of the road to the Republican Party."

In Cannelton, Ind., on Sunday last, Mr. DUMLEVY, a merchant, became involved in a fight with an unknown man, in which Mr. DUMLEVY was stabbed to the heart and instantly killed, and his antagonist received wounds which resulted in his death yesterday morning. Bystanders interfered in the fight, and three other men were terribly, and it is supposed fatally, wounded. The cause of the tragedy has not transpired.

WARD's large iron foundry in Newark, N. J., was destroyed by fire last night.

The Twenty-first United States Infantry passed over the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad yesterday, on their way to California.

JOHN MCNAMARA, who murdered his wife in Baltimore, was sentenced in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, by Judge GILMAN, to be hanged. The prisoner exhibited much emotion.

People recently arrived in St. Louis from New-Mexico, and army officers from the Plains, say they anticipate the worst Indian war this Summer ever known. The Indians are concentrated. They will sell their skins, get their ammunition, arms, powder and lead, and when the grass is strong, about July, they will make a general warfare upon the whites.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the death of President LINCOLN, the Acting Governor of Wisconsin directed that half-hour guns should be fired at the State Capital yesterday, from sunrise until sunset.

A meeting to raise funds to build a home for indigent Baptists was held last evening in Calvary Church. About $50,000 has already been subscribed.

JOHN ANDERSON, a Tombs lawyer, was committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING on a charge of swindling Mrs. TERESA HYMAN out of $60.

From the annual report of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department for the year 1868, it appears that 740 fires took place during that time, the loss by which was $4,942,871. The force now consists of 83 companies, employing 593 officers and men. The system of inspection and drills has been found to work well.

During 1868 272,421 passengers landed at this port, of whom 213,603 were aliens. The number of aliens is less by 29,041 than in 1867.

The strike of the drivers upon the Second-avenue Railroad still continues, with but little prospect of an immediate termination.

The Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association met last evening. Mr. ISAAC HARVEY in the chair, and resolved to give an entertainment to consist of horse-racing, dancing and feasting on the 26th of May. The affair will take place on the grounds of the Association in Gravesend, near the Coney Island road.

GEORGE SMITH was arrested yesterday on a charge of being implicated in the late $26,000 forgery on the Bank of the State of New-York.

Cotton was in less demand and rather cheaper yesterday. Breadstuffs were lower and less active. Provisions were held more firmly, but were quiet. Sugars and Molasses dull. Coffee was in more demand; Rio a fraction dearer. In Petroleum the main business was in Refined for forward delivery at a shade stronger prices. In Naval Stores transactions were moderate, without notable changes in values. Freights quiet.

The number of beef cattle received for the past week is 7,800. Calves, alive, 900. Hogs, dressed, several thousand. Milch cows, 81. Sheep, 22,800. Swine, 13,464. With a fair supply of good cattle the market has improved since our last report. Good cattle find a ready market at 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb., net weight. A few sales have been made since Monday for 17½c. ℔ lb. The milch-cow trade is slow. Good cows sell readily for $100@$90 ℔ head. Poor ones, $60@$40. Calves, hog-dressed, 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Live, 8c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Sheep are tolerably firm at previous quotations—6c.@6½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Very few are sold for over 8c. Many sheared thin sheep sell for only 5c. Swine are fairly active at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb., live weight, and 13½c.@14½c. ℔ lb., dressed.

The Alabama Claims—Mr. Sumner's Speech.

Mr. SUMNER's speech against the ratification of the *Alabama* Treaty is much more than an elegant display of rhetoric. It is a luminous and in all respects masterly statement of the grounds on which the national judgment as well as the national feeling has repudiated the terms of the settlement proposed. It is an exposition of the case against Great Britain—of the facts establishing its responsibility, and the nature and extent of the injuries that are to be repaired. The witnesses cited by the Senator are all English; while the inadequacy of the settlement tendered is exemplified by the confessions of England's statesmen and the precedents of its Government. There is nothing absolutely new in the speech. Its strength is in good part derived from the close connection existing between its long series of bristling points and the conclusions arrived at almost unanimously by the American people. It derives further force, however, from the calm and even friendly tone in which the objections to the treaty are presented, and from the array of authority adduced in support of the demand for a treaty as different in spirit as in form, and which shall have the double effect of atoning for great and systematic wrong and laying the foundation of a generous and durable friendship.

The fundamental objection to the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty is that it deals exclusively with individual interests, totally and apparently purposely ignoring the sense of national wrong which should be the basis of negotiation on the subject. It "not merely makes no provision for the determination of the great question," as Mr. SUMNER remarks, "but it seems to provide expressly that it shall never hereafter be presented." Such a treaty is a capitulation—not a settlement; the real cause of discord remaining untouched. The acceptance of the Claims Convention of 1853 as a model reduces the arrangement to an arbitration relating to private losses by blockade-runners and even Confederate cotton bonds, not less than losses by American merchants and shipowners; the overshadowing question of injury and outrage to the nation all the time remaining unnoticed. The treaty, therefore, betrays "an insensibility to the true nature of the difference to be settled;" and in rejecting it the Senate has but echoed the wish of the country.

What, then, is the true nature of the difference which awaits adjustment? To this inquiry Mr. SUMNER offers an elaborate reply. He touches afresh the matter of recognition, and dwells upon the "hottest haste" in which England inflicted its first essential wrong. The recognition of the Confederates as belligerents took place while the American Minister, of whose appointment the English Cabinet had been advised, was on his way; before, therefore, this country had an opportunity of setting forth the character of the contest, or of resenting by argument the unwarranted assumption on which the manifesto of belligerency rested. Besides, as Mr. SUMNER indicates, ocean belligerency, being a fact as distinguished from a principle, presupposes certain conditions, every one of which was in this case wanting. Indeed, at no period of its career did the Confederacy possess the means and appliances which are requisite to constitute a title to naval belligerency. "Unfriendly in the precipitancy with which it was launched, this concession was more unfriendly in substance." It gave rise to that system of piracy which resulted in disastrous depredations on our commerce, in driving the Stars and Stripes from the ocean, and prolonging the existence of the rebellion. English jurists have confessed that but for the concession of belligerency, the fitting out of the rebel privateers would have been piracy, and punishable as such.

It is idle to plead that the proclamation of "a blockade" by President LINCOLN afforded any justification for the act of the British Government. "Had President LINCOLN proclaimed *a closing* of the rebel ports there could have been no such concession." But the case is too grave and too great to be determined by a technicality. Moreover, the rule is established that blockade does not necessarily constitute a state of regular war. And another rule, first applied by CANNING on the occasion of the Greek revolution, necessitated proof that naval belligerency on the part of the Confederacy actually existed. In the absence of this proof, no special pleading can excuse the recognition volunteered by Great Britain.

Equally futile is the apology which implies that the proclamation was merely a declaration of "neutrality" between two belligerents. The term is in this case inadmissible. It would apply to a contest between two independent Powers, but can have no bearing upon a contest in which one party derives its title to consideration from the proceeding of the professedly neutral Power. The declaration of equality in respect of international rights was, in fact, a declaration against the Government of the United States, which now seeks reparation for the wrong inflicted.

Bad as the case against Great Britain is, speaking only of the beginning of the trouble, it acquired aggravation as time passed on. The unjust concession at the outset was followed by gross negligence in regard to the building and escape of the *Alabama*, and its subsequent reception of an armament in a British port; a negligence so gross "as to constitute sufferance, if not connivance." "And then again," as Mr. SUMNER shows, "the case reappears in the welcome and hospitality accorded by British cruisers and by the Magistrates of British ports to the pirate ship when her evasion from British jurisdiction was well known." At three stages, then, the British Government was compromised in a manner which makes it impossible for this country to negotiate as though only individual losses are concerned. *They* are a small element in the account which awaits adjustment.

Even as a matter of material loss, the United States may require redress. Mr. COBDEN conceded that "cruel losses" were inflicted upon us by the British policy of recognition and so-called neutrality. Apart from the damage done to our mercantile marine, he pointed out that the rest of our vast mercantile property was for the time rendered useless. Mr. W. E. FORSTER, a member of the House of Commons, and other competent witnesses, have testified to the almost incalculable losses from which we have suffered. If the settlement is to take the shape of compensation, these are items which should not be excluded from the account.

But the national sovereignty and the injury it has suffered must also be taken into consideration. How this is to be settled Mr. SUMNER does not distinctly say. He adduces two illustrations, however, which are not without a certain suggestiveness. The first relates to the *Leopard* and *Chesapeake* affair, in connection with which CANNING, at the time British Minister of Foreign Affairs, volunteered overtures for an accommodation, and expressed the readiness of his Government "to make reparation for any alleged injury to the sovereignty of the United States, whenever it should be shown that such injury has been actually sustained." The injury referred to affected individuals as well as the United States, and the negotiations initiated by Mr. CANNING ended in adequate reparation to both. The other case cited is that of the *Caroline*, in 1837, which Mr. WEBSTER made the ground of complaint as "a wrong and offence to the sovereignty and the dignity of the United States." And Lord ASHBURTON, in behalf of the British Government, recognized the affair in the same light, and it was arranged accordingly. Mr. SUMNER would evidently treat these as precedents to be considered in the *Alabama* case. "As in the earlier cases, where the national sovereignty was insulted, there should be an acknowledgment of wrong, or at least of liability, leaving to the Commissioners the assessment of damages only."

We presume that this requirement will be the starting point of any further negotiation. It is not an unreasonable requirement, in view of the circumstances which attended British recognition and neutrality, and the results to which both led. And it is a requirement which, as the conduct of Mr. CANNING and Lord ASHBURTON in former instances proves, may be complied with by Great Britain without loss to honor or dignity. There can be no dishonor in a frank confession of what most British statesmen now regard as a blunder, aggravated by administrative negligence or inefficiency. There can be no sacrifice of dignity in an offer of reparation for wrong done hastily, but the consequences of which are even now felt by the American people.

The City Republicans.

The two Republican General Committees, known as the Twenty-second and the Twenty-third-street organizations, each of which claims to represent the party, have taken steps, through sub-committees appointed to wait upon Collector GRINNELL, to press upon him their right to urge recommendations for office, and his duty to give them weight. We hope Mr. GRINNELL will refuse to recognize either, or to concede the claims of both, until they will take measures to effect a union, and thus have the Republican Party of the City represented by a single organization. There is no longer the slightest excuse for a division, whatever may have been the case hitherto. There is no longer any division of opinion among Republicans, either as to measures or men. The men elected to office have the support of the whole party, and the measures adopted are accepted as final and to be carried into full effect, without regard to private differences that may have prevailed as to their justice or expediency. The existing division of the party in this City, which led to the organization of two Committees, was mainly personal in its origin, and has contributed largely to the weakening of the party strength. It is time it was ended; and Mr. GRINNELL has it in his power very greatly to aid in bringing about that result. For the sake of the party we hope he will embrace the opportunity.

Governor Hoffman and City Railroads.

Governor HOFFMAN deserves the special gratitude of all classes of our citizens for his message, vetoing the bill for a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and other streets of this City. Not merely because it prevents the consummation of the wrong inflicted by that particular bill, but on account of the just and timely principles which he lays down in regard to the construction of railroads and the grant of valuable franchises in this City. We may reasonably hope, in spite of adverse prospects, that this message may put a stop, at least for a time, to the outrageous scheme for a Broadway Railroad, and to the kindred and equally infamous projects of a similar character which are now pending in the State Legislature.

The message is written with great clearness and force. It lays down the fundamental principle that the streets of the City are the property of the people of the City,—and that any franchise for their use, or any grant of special rights and privileges in them, should be made for their benefit, and that they should receive the value of it. A railroad grant, like that proposed in the vetoed bill, is valuable, and its value is certain to increase with the growth of the City and the increase of its population. Governor HOFFMAN insists that such a grant should not be given away to any private company, or to private individuals; but should be sold for the most it will bring for the public good, and the proceeds paid into the public treasury. He holds that the Legislature has no more right, in law or in equity, to give away such a franchise than it would have to levy a tax on the City, sufficient to produce a sum of equal value, for the exclusive benefit of the same individuals. Mr. A. T. STEWART, for example, has offered to pay two, and another citizen has offered to pay three, millions of dollars for the franchise embodied in the Broadway Railroad scheme. The Legislature, in Governor HOFFMAN's view, has no more right to give that franchise to a private company, as it proposes to do, than it has to take two or three millions of dollars out of the City Treasury, or to levy and collect a tax on the City property to that amount, and hand it over as a free gift to the same parties. If they were to attempt the latter, there is not a man in the City or the State who would hesitate to brand the transaction as open and flagrant robbery. How is its character changed, by changing the form of the property to be taken? Why is it any the less robbery when it is *land*, than it would be if it were *cash*, that is seized?

It is impossible to deny the justice of the principle thus laid down by the Governor, or to weaken the force of the argument by which he sustains it. It will commend itself to the Legislature and to the people of the State;—there is absolutely no class of our citizens who will dispute or doubt it but those who were to be benefited by the grant, and even they must concede its justice even while deploring their loss of plunder.

Governor HOFFMAN declares his conviction of the need of railroad communication in the City, and that "the just mode of providing additional railroad facilities for the City of New-York would be to authorize the construction of such roads *on suitable routes, with careful regulations for the protection of public and of private interests.*" This is sensible and just. But we submit that the subject demands a more careful and systematic treatment than it has hitherto received. The selection of routes, the construction of the roads, the care of the streets through which they run, and the management of the roads, has hitherto been left wholly to the private interests of the companies concerned; and the result is that the public interests and convenience have been entirely neglected. The routes selected have been those likely to yield most profit, not those on which railroads would least interfere with general traffic. The rails laid down have been of the rudest sort,—into which carriage wheels would most readily drop and from which they could be extricated with most difficulty,—so that they destroy the streets for the use of carriages and thus make them virtually the private property of the railroad companies. As many tracks are laid down as the streets will hold, without the least regard to the wants of other traffic, or the use of the streets by the public at large for which they were designed. The companies run only as many cars as they think proper. They furnish passengers the smallest possible accommodation, do not undertake to give them seats, crowd them to suffocation, without the slightest regard to health or comfort, and render them, at certain hours of the day, a nuisance instead of a convenience, simply to promote the private and personal profit of those who own them.

This branch of the public service has become too important, and the comfort of life and the convenience of business in the City are too much involved in it, to allow it to be carried on in this reckless, unregulated manner any longer. *The active, constant supervision of a competent Board*, which should designate routes, prescribe the form of rails and the modes of construction, and lay down rules for the management of the roads, with power to secure their enforcement, is required by the public good and the convenience of the people. And before the Legislature makes grants for any more roads, it should provide for some such general superintendence in the interest of the public at large.

Governor HOFFMAN has earned the confidence and gratitude of the people by the just and admirable stand he has taken on this subject. We hope it may have the effect of directing public attention to this matter, and of arresting the nefarious action which is threatened in the Legislature in regard to it.

The Demand for Cuban Recognition.

Although the South supplies fillibusters for Cuba, the Southern Press expends both irony and criticism on the false position in which the recognition of the Cuban insurrection would place the Government of the United States. The impossibility of reconciling the comparatively unorganized insurrection now going on with the position assumed by the Government in regard to the recognition of the Southern rebellion by foreign Powers, forms the obvious text of a sharp discussion. The New-Orleans *Picayune* condenses this aspect of the case against recognition into a couple of sentences:

"If Mr. SEWARD was logically right in contending that a confederacy composed of eleven States, some of them older than the Government of the United States itself, in actual possession of a territory larger than the Kingdom of Spain, with a Government fully obeyed by many millions of people, and holding, at the time, ports extending along coasts of seas and Gulf for two thousand miles, was the sign only of a mere local insurrection, which other Governments could not invest with any of the rights of belligerence without manifest wrong to the sovereignty of the United States, how could Mr. FISH argue with Spain that the United States may, in good faith, acknowledge an insurgent Government in Cuba—which has no local habitation, no known constituency, no defined area of territory, and no known means for holding communication with the world, outside of the coasts of the island, or even with its coasts? If the Confederates were mere insurrectionists, not entitled to belligerent rights at all—will, when face to face, Mr. FISH, or any successor, accord the rights of belligerents to roving, unorganized bands, however numerous, in the interior of an island, which has belonged to Spain since the first discovery of America by continuous title, which all the early Administrations of our own Government undertook to protect, by refusing to be a party, even to a protectorate which would give other nations the privilege of interfering, and by avowing more than once that we would not permit any European Power but Spain to hold the island, either by conquest or by purchase?"

These queries go to the heart of the question. Any plea now presented for acknowledging the Cuban insurrection, or for hastily recognizing any body purporting to be a Government which the insurrection may produce, may be urged with greater force by Great Britain and France in justification of their conduct toward the Confederacy. If the House resolution is right now, they were right in 1861. If we may accord belligerent rights to an insurrection which by comparison is trifling, they were warranted in proclaiming the belligerent privileges of a rebellion which by comparison was gigantic. From this dilemma there is no deliverance. Its proportions are rendered more striking by the fresh phases that have been imported into the *Alabama* controversy. The refusal to ratify the Clarendon-Johnson Treaty proceeds on the assumption that a great wrong was done by the recognition of the Confederacy. That hypothesis would be demolished if the demand for Cuban recognition were complied with. We must be consistent in this matter, or limit the *Alabama* controversy to the single question of money.

The Haytian Project and its Influence.

Although with the adjournment of Congress the Haytian project in its triple guise of protection, purchase and annexation, came to an end, yet so did not, probably, its insidious influence. We shall almost certainly see it again next December; for, familiarity with a proposition however odious, often paves the way to success, especially if the right sort of details are made manifest and the right sort concealed. It is in politics, sometimes, as in the poet's line, we "first endure, then pity, then embrace;" and it is something of a triumph for the San Domingo project that we have been able to "endure."

Of course we do not mean to assert that in politics as in physics, the axiom that "action and reaction are equal, and in opposite directions," is mathematically true; on the contrary, we hardly believe any "reaction" next year regarding the Banks project will induce Columbia to embrace as her children the sons of Hayti and daughters of Domingo. Still, the rebuff of the last session will not insure the abandonment of the mischievous project, which is more likely to be held in abeyance till something favorable "turns up."

Now, exactly how much humbug there is in the Hayti business, and how much swindle in the San Domingo, it is hard to say. We only know that it has been pressed unblushingly, despite universal popular disapproval; and we know that the very presentation of such projects injures our credit and good repute in the eyes of the world. It is with reason that the London *Times* declares that "it is through such discussions in the House as that on the Protectorate of Hayti and San Domingo that the American character is misapprehended;" and it is a truth which we feel quite as keenly as do Transatlantic observers, that "the sound conclusions of the majority are scarcely able to efface the memory of the wild theories that are broached, and apparently received with respect until the final decision is expressed."

The truth is—and it is a very annoying and shameful one—that the lobbies of the National Legislature have come to be the resort of all classes of foreign as well as native schemers. BABE, for example, takes it for granted that by adroit management he can foist off San Domingo upon us, and if not that, then at least Samana, in order to replenish his exhausted treasury, and thereby maintain somewhat longer his insecure seat. And so it is with many other onlookers. That the Protectorate proposition is overwhelmingly defeated, that the purchase project is not even ventured, that the annexation resolution is not suffered to come to a vote, are facts which do not destroy the bad moral influence exhaled by the very reception and discussion of such schemes in the House.

Collector Bailey.

The contest over revenue appointments at Washington has ended at last in the complete triumph of Collector BAILEY over the fierce and formidable hostility which he was compelled to encounter. That hostility, in our judgment, was inspired by the vigilance and vigor with which he performed his duties while Collector of the Fourth District, and was waged in the interest and by the efforts of the men whose fraudulent projects he then thwarted, or punished, and who naturally desired to keep him out of the service hereafter. It is stated on good authority that they raised a large sum of money to accomplish the defeat of his confirmation, and our correspondence at Washington has stated that well-known agents and representatives of the Whisky Ring were the most active of his opponents. We naturally regard Mr. BAILEY's success as a victory of official integrity and vigor over dishonesty and fraud. His rejection would have given infinite encouragement to parties engaged in defrauding the revenue, and would have proved correspondingly detrimental to the public service. We congratulate the Government on having been wise enough to retain his services.

Railroad Projects.

The Arcade Railroad project for Broadway is again pressed on the attention of the Legislature, and, according to the *Tribune* correspondence, "is regarded by many as the best which has been devised to meet the wants of the citizens of New-York." We know of none, except those pecuniarily interested in obtaining the charter, who so regard it. In our judgment it is decidedly and conspicuously the worst. It proposes, as our readers know, to *scoop out* Broadway for its entire width and throughout its whole length, to the depth of seventeen feet, and cart it away; and then to build, as a roof to the cavity thus created, on pillars of iron, a new Broadway for the use of carriages, pedestrians and general traffic, while the floor of the cavity is to be used for railroad tracks. This is the way in which it is to "accommodate the public, by making two Broadways, one of them covered and free from dust, snow, rain, &c."

That it would be so enormously expensive as to be impracticable,—that it would undermine the foundation of all buildings on Broadway,—that it would render that street impassable for at least *five* years, besides destroying the new pavement now being laid, requiring a reconstruction of all the sewers, water pipes, gas pipes, &c., now existing, and prove of very doubtful utility at *last*, any one who examines the subject practically can have no difficulty in perceiving. That it looks very well on *paper*, and that the imaginary pictures which have been made of it as it will look when completed, are very pretty, we admit:—but the construction of the work, in fact, is a very different matter.

The most feasible and useful of all the projects thus far submitted to the Legislature, in our judgment, is the Two-tier Road. It provides for purchasing its right of way, over a feasible and suitable route, and for putting it in the power of everybody who wishes to take its stock,—none being given to anybody or put under control of a private corporation. It has passed one branch of the Legislature: we hope it will pass the other.

MINOR TOPICS.

It seems that Judge BARNARD cannot issue *injunctions* fast enough,—for forgers have now taken to forging them. The first case turned up yesterday in the Supreme Court. In the Christy trial, one of the parties referred to an *injunction* issued by Judge BARNARD to restrain another party from parting with a $10,000 mortgage. The Judge denied that he ever granted it; and when counsel threatened to produce the original injunction, "signed by your Honor," his Honor alleged that he never signed it. Counsel then handed up the original document, and, on examination, the Judge pronounced the signature a forgery. Can there be any doubts of the genuineness of some of the other *injunctions* bearing the same signature?

We have heard from Washington of a Federal office for which there are six applicants—a Bloomer woman, a loyal negro, a reconstructed rebel, a Republican Irishman, a wounded soldier, and a red-hot politician. Senator WILSON backs up the first, Senator SUMNER the next, Senator SPRAGUE backs up the third, Senator STEWART the fourth, Senator AUSTIN backs up the fifth, and Senator CHANDLER the last. Each of these applicants demands the place on the merit involved in the term by which we have designated him—that is to say, the first ought to have the office because she is a woman; the second, because he is a loyal negro; the next, because he is a reconstructed rebel; the next, because he is a Republican Irishman; the next, because he is a wounded soldier; and the last, because he is a red-hot politician. We will not attempt to decide as to the force of the respective claims; nor will we undertake to say which one of the applicants ought to have the place.

The Methodists must not only refrain from whisky, brandy, rum, gin, curacoa and absinthe—not only from porter, ale and lager-beer—not only from mixed drinks and all sorts of bar-room concoctions, but they must abjure the use of cider and domestic wines as beverages. They must "abandon the patronage of those physicians who prescribe alcoholic mixtures freely." They must labor for prohibitory legal enactments against the liquor traffic. They must consult their conscience as to the "expediency and even the rightfulness" of using intoxicating wine for sacramental purposes. They must, by precept and example, discontinue the use of the powerful narcotic, tobacco. Upon all these points the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Church has just expressed itself; and it has required each clergyman under its jurisdiction to preach, at least once a year, a sermon embodying these principles. If we consider these rules rather severe for the present weather, and if we object to one of them at any season, we certainly shall not regard anybody as a whit the less Christian for totally abstaining from alcohol and nicotine.

Senator ANTHONY was permitted by the Senate yesterday to deliver a defence of the Rhode Island firm, Messrs. BROWN & IVES, who were so severely assailed by Senator SPRAGUE in one of his recent extraordinary speeches. Senator ANTHONY was quite severe on his colleague, whom he charged with slander and calumny. We presume that Senator SPRAGUE will demand the privilege of making a reply. But it must be remembered that this is an extra or Executive Session of the Senate, called for special business, and that general debate is not in order. The two Senators, therefore, will have to take to the newspapers, or what is better, give up the dispute over a matter which should never have been brought before the country—certainly not before the Senate.

The Treasury Department has issued a letter of instructions respecting the recent assessments of Mr. WEBSTER in Wall-street. On some points it is not very explicit, but it is intended to sustain the Assessor. We suppose the matter will have to be passed on by a court of law before it is considered settled.

In court, the other day, Judge BEDFORD made reference to the propensity of the Police for clubbing persons who fall into their hands. He spoke of his own knowledge in regard to the clubbing of wretched people under arrest, and told of cases where "poor, friendless, ragged, drunken women" were seized on the allegation of disorderly conduct, and clubbed till their bodies were black and blue. We should think that the best way to put a stop to this sort of thing would be to make an example of some culpable policeman by sending him to the Penitentiary for a term of years.

The Ex-President is advancing in his grand Southern march. His progress through Tennessee, from Knoxville to Nashville and Memphis, shows that he still retains his old popularity in that State, and still wields as great a power as ever over "the masses" and on the stump. At every station, shouting crowds gathered to welcome him; and the dispatches say that at Memphis he was met by a "vast concourse," and was escorted through the streets by the authorities and an "immense number" of people in carriages and on horseback. We have no doubt that these scenes will be repeated wherever Mr. JOHNSON may choose to go in the South. The fact is, the Southern people regard the Ex-President as their friend and defender against a "despotic Congress" led by STEVENS and BUTLER; and they consider that, though he failed, it was after a tremendous fight for them, in which he himself sacrificed everything. There is no doubt that he will be back in the Senate before the close of President GRANT's term.

Judge BENEDICT delivered a very forcible charge to the Grand Jury in reference to the violation of law by the officers of the emigrant ship *James Foster*. He referred to the stringent laws that had been enacted for the protection of passengers, and to the charges that had been made of their infraction in this case. For most of the cases of the violation of these laws, the remedy is a penal action brought by the passenger, in which he is entitled to recover damages. They had, however, only to investigate the present case as far as it might offer grounds for *criminal proceedings*, and if they found that on board any American ships the laws of the United States in reference to the protection of emigrant passengers had not been strictly complied with, it would be their duty to indict persons whenever it was found they required to be indicted. The public will watch the progress of this case, and its trial before a jury, with great interest.

Mrs. SCHNAUTZ, in taking the name of the great poet, seems to have also taken his family motto—*Oredo Byron*. Mrs. GULEY took that advice to her cost, and did "trust BYRON,"—but but did not get the watch. Those who fancy that this female sharper's branch of industry will be damaged by the late *contretemps*, lose sight of the fact that the belief in human jugglery is very strong. Many persons have a fatal propensity to be bamboozled, and one of the rhymers says:

"Surely the pleasure is as great
In being cheated as to cheat."

As sure as there is a spirit world Mme. BYRON will have more visitors to-morrow wanting to know, and paying a dollar down, the regular initiation fee.

Two English men-of-war, commanded by Admiral RODNEY MUNDY, are about to visit the harbor of New-York. We do not at all agree with those who think this movement is in consequence of Mr. SUMNER's late speech in Congress. We trust that the Senator himself in this crisis has none of the fears of the old English critic, DENNIS, who once wrote a very severe ode against LOUIS XIV., and, when a French fleet subsequently appeared off the coast, fled to the mountains. Mr. SUMNER, we hope, will go about his business as usual, and the gallant Admiral will have no thought of molesting him.

The Anniversary of the Woman's Medical College.

The recent anniversary of the Woman's Medical College and Infirmary, under the Misses Dr. BLACKWELL, was an event of much interest in the medical world. After a most persistent struggle of fifteen years, these ladies have at length established the claims of the Woman's College on the confidence of the public and its firm position among the recognized institutions of the City.

The exercises of the anniversary, held at the theatre of the Union League Club, were of more than usual interest. It is true that the address to the graduating class of young ladies might have been omitted with profit; and Mr. CURTIS, who can be truly eloquent, was on that occasion merely rhetorical, favoring his audience with what seemed bits and patches of old lectures on "Women's Rights," and making most fiery onslaughts on imaginary enemies and oppressors of the sex; looking at the whole question of woman's being a physician from the rhetorical stand-point of Liberty, and not from the very commonplace one of "Whether she is competent?" But apart from this, there was a clear, modest, compact statement made by Miss Dr. BLACKWELL of the work of the College and the principles on which they labored, and the objects they had in view, which could not but convince the most skeptical audience that there was a sound practical work, and organizing brains fully competent to manage it. The Misses BLACKWELL evidently are no superficial enthusiasts or wild reformers. They simply aim to train women as nurses and young ladies as physicians by offering them a medical course in a college where they are exposed to no annoyance, and practice in a sort of dispensary among the poor. Their Infirmary during the last year has itself been a great public charity, having treated gratuitously over 1,000 cases among the poor. The students, of course, are thus allowed constant practice and

experience among real cases. They have their own *clinique*, and all the advantages in books, pictures and illustrations which any male students enjoy. Being members of a college which is recognized by the profession, and whose diplomas are confirmed by law, they are now admitted, we believe, to all the medical advantages which they desire to have in the City. The course of instruction is wisely made longer than in the other colleges, so that these young women may go forth as thoroughly trained as possible. Though closely taught in both the general theory and practice of their profession, they are especially instructed in the diseases of women and children. Dr. PARKER, who gave a most hospitable welcome to the young College among the medical institutions of the City, stated in his excellent address on this occasion, that a reform surpassing all other reforms of the day, was in progress in the medical profession, and that this Women's College was the only medical institution which had fully appreciated and acted under it. That was, the considering the subject of hygiene as the most important part of medical treatment. The old Romans, he stated, had increased the average of human life to over thirty years by their baths, and sun treatment and drainage. It fell off again in the Middle Ages, but that in a single city of Switzerland the average of human life had been doubled in three centuries by hygienic science, and in England now the average of human life was increased to over fifty years through the application and study of sanitary laws. Women, above all, were naturally adapted to the study and application of hygienic laws, and, almost to the jealousy of the sister colleges, the Women's College was the first in America that had a "Professorship of Hygiene."

In the haste of a platform address, the learned doctor probably misstated some of his vital statistics, but every one in the audience must have felt that in the extremely earnest manner in which he pictured the absolute power of woman "over her little empire" for good or ill, and the necessity of "a most skilful and able hand to steer the helm of the family through the storms of life," there was a higher appreciation of woman's true position in this country, than in all the compliments or wild assertions of the "Women's Rights" rhetoricians. "Woman," he said, "was naturally and inevitably a doctor," and the only question was, how much should science aid her instinct and practical experience.

The statement of Dr. PARKER's is undoubtedly the utterance of a great truth hardly yet appreciated by the profession, and certainly not by the public, that hygiene is the most important branch of medical science. As he intimated, a reform in this direction, if it be profound, is probably of more importance to the happiness of mankind than all the legal, political and social reforms of the century. It is, in fact, the direct application of science, not to cure, nor only to prevent disease, but to create as perfect health as human circumstances will allow, by perfecting the conditions and studying the laws of complete sanity of body and mind. The first elements of the science have already lengthened human life in all large cities, saved vast numbers of young children, prevented pestilences and foul-air diseases, and directly increased thus the power and wealth of civilized communities.

As it is more closely and thoroughly studied and carried out, what immense help to the whole community may we not see from this great science—the science of health—gradually taking much of the position which that of medicine once assumed. And in its grand future development, who so fitted for taking a powerful part as women? Their superior fineness of sense, their delicacy and close observation, their study of minute symptoms, and their experience with children, fit them peculiarly for hygienic studies and practice. The hygiene of every household now depends mainly on the woman. It is she who knows the vital importance of sunshine, who first suspects local causes of disease, who provides most carefully for ventilation and temperature, and is forever occupied in guarding children or neglectful men against hidden sources of sickness. She is certainly by nature "a hygienic doctor;" and probably it is in this field especially that she will confer such vast blessings on the community in future.

Whether she will ever be able or adapted to treat difficult diseases, especially among men, and certainly whether she will ever attain to proficiency in surgery, are yet matters in doubt. It will need several generations of instruction in medical science and practice before her scientific value in these fields will be determined. Inheritance affects mental as well as bodily processes; and there must be a long series of medical women before it can be affirmed whether they can or cannot ever equal men in scientific treatment of diseases. The question of sex, too, is a tremendous and utterly unknown element in the future solution of these problems. It must profoundly influence all wise plans for women's education; and any mistake in regard to it is far more disastrous and perilous to the race than a mistake made in regard to men. It seems to us a mere rhetorician's trick to treat of the obstacles to woman's sharing the man's professions, as acts of masculine oppression. The obstacles lie in doubts of her capacity, and in fears for the whole structure of society if nature be violated.

REVENUE DECISION.

Capital Used in Banking—Assessor Webster Sustained by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Thirty-second District of New-York produces by far the largest internal revenue of any district in the United States. It comprises the lower end of the City of New-York, bounded by a line drawn from the North River through Liberty-street, Broadway, Park-row and Catherine-street to the East River. Within its limits are located nearly all the large banks, insurance companies, railroad companies and other financial institutions, as well as the stock exchanges, the great private bankers, and the numerous stock and gold brokers of the City of New-York. There are few residents in the district, and every street and nearly every building is used in the service of either commerce or finance. Here, also, are Wall-street and Broad-street, which form the recognized financial centre of the country. There was consequently abundant reason why the internal revenue of the district should be very large. But large as it was and is, it has always been a matter of astonishment, on the part of those familiar with its vast resources and the existing laws, that the amount was not very much greater. There has been a constant warfare between the Government on the one hand and the taxpayers on the other, the latter generally securing the fruits of victory, and loud have been the complaints of the inequality of taxation from the producing classes elsewhere. The deficiency has principally arisen from the evasions of bankers and brokers, which latter is, in nine cases out of ten, merely the official designation of a speculator.

By one of the earlier acts a tax was imposed upon sales of stocks, bonds and gold when made by brokers, and bankers doing business as brokers—a moderate tax, one-twentieth of one per cent. only, but subsequently doubled on gold. The monthly returns were imperfectly and irregularly made, and soon a judicial decision was announced that bankers could not be held liable under this section.

Immediately the brokers formed in line at the Collector's office, paid an additional $50, and took out a banker's license. Subsequently one of the curiosities of legislation was developed in an amendment of the law including the bankers, but reducing the tax to the merely nominal amount of $1 on a thousand, payable by stamps—a system easily evaded and wholly unproductive. By the act of July, 1864, a duty was also imposed upon the capital of any bank, association, company or corporation, or person engaged in the business of banking. It was impossible for corporate institutions to avoid this tax, but its evasion by private individuals and firms was so marked that by act of July, 1866, Congress especially separated this class, and enacted that the duty should be levied upon the capital of any bank, association, company or corporation, and on the capital employed by any person in the business of banking.

Strong as this was, the bankers were equal to the occasion, and made no better returns than before. In some instances their books were kept in such a manner as to show that there was no capital in the concern, that the means were entirely borrowed, and that it continues an existence only through the forbearance or ignorance of its friends, not infrequently its individual members, who of course felt justified in loaning the necessary means for transacting business. Branches of foreign houses transferred their capital and private accounts to the other side of the water, and acted merely as agents here.

In this state of affairs Mr. Assessor WEBSTER assumed the charge of the Thirty-second District, with a full determination to execute the laws both in letter and in spirit. Besides what is already enumerated, other serious evasions were discovered, especially in the stamp duty upon loans.

But desirous of accomplishing one thing at a time, he gave his first attention to the meagre and evasive returns of tax upon bankers' capital. There were two taxes: First, a special tax of two dollars per thousand, and secondly the monthly tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. Out of 260 houses holding bankers' license in the Thirty-second District last year, scarce a dozen acknowledge over $50,000 capital. The great majority of these houses made no monthly returns whatsoever. Of the others, slender returns were made on deposits, and in a very few instances a nominal amount on capital. Mr. WEBSTER early took the ground that such returns were evasive and fraudulent; that Congress intended to derive a revenue from this source; that by specially changing the act and separating the condition of taxable capital of the corporate institution and the private banker, it had entirely ignored the question of ownership; that it had especially defined the business of banker on a person, firm or company having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order, or where *money is advanced or loaned upon stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes*, or where the same are received for discounts or sale—that consequently persons and firms transacting such business were required to pay the monthly tax of one twenty-fourth of one per cent. upon the *capital so employed*, whether owned by them or temporarily or permanently borrowed—that the ownership of the means so used was not to be considered—that all persons were bankers under the law who received and delivered stocks, gold, &c., or made advances thereon, and that a broker simply negotiated purchases and sales.

As might have been expected, such a decision on the part of Mr. WEBSTER aroused consternation and discussion in Wall-street, especially as the Assessor expressed the determination to require amended returns for the last fifteen months, and to have the law thoroughly executed. The controversy has raged for some weeks, and an appeal had been taken to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

After a careful examination of the law and the facts, Mr. WEBSTER has the satisfaction of knowing that he is fully sustained, as will be seen by the following letter received this morning:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1869.

SIR: Messrs. _____, Bankers, 40 No. —Wall-street, have addressed this office under date of 8th inst., asking if in their monthly return of capital for tax, as provided in section 153, law in force, they should include the average amount of money they have borrowed during the particular month.

As they have been referred to you for the necessary information, you are instructed that the average of all money, whether borrowed or otherwise used or employed during the month by any banker in the business of banking, excepting only deposits which are returned for tax as such, should enter into the estimate of the capital taxable under the section.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner.

E. D. WEBSTER, Esq., Assistant Thirty-second District New-York, New-York City.

ALBANY.

The City Tax Levy—Fraudulent Naturalization Papers—Legislating Against Jerseymen—A Big Purchase—The Broadway Railroad—A New County, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 15, 1869.

THE CITY TAX LEVY.

Mr. CROWLEY, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs, to-day presented the report of the Committee on the New-York City Tax Levy. Large reductions are made in the estimates of the New-York officials, for which the tax-payers are mainly indebted to the efforts of the Citizens' Association. The following are the principal changes made by the Committee in the schedule sent up here from New-York: Advertising for Common Council—$30,000 asked for, $07,500 allowed; charges on arrears of assessments—$10,000 asked for, $6,000 allowed; charges on arrears of taxes—$10,000 asked for, $8,000 allowed; City contingencies—$60,000 asked for, $30,000 allowed; contingencies of Legislative Department—$10,000 asked for, nothing allowed; contingencies of Mayor's Office—$15,000 asked for, $9,000 allowed; contingencies of Comptroller's Office—$15,000 asked for, $15,000 allowed; contingencies of Law Department—$65,000 asked for, $35,000 allowed; Lands and Places—$65,000 asked for, $40,000 allowed; Mount Morris Square—$15,000 asked for, nothing allowed; costs for mistakes in opening new streets—$15,000 asked for, nothing allowed; printing for Common Council—$90,000 asked for, $60,000 allowed; printing for departments—$50,000 asked for, $35,000 allowed; public buildings, construction and repairs—$90,000 asked for, $30,000 allowed; roads and avenues—$97,000 asked for, $75,000 allowed; repaving and repairs of streets—$185,000 asked for, $90,000 allowed; cleaning public offices—$65,000 asked for, $60,000 allowed; temporary clerks in Bureau of Receiver of Taxes, $27,000 asked for, nothing allowed; wharves, piers and slips—$900,000 asked for, $600,000 allowed; repairs to wharf foot of Twenty-fourth-street, East River—$25,000 asked for, nothing allowed.

The County Tax Levy will be reported from the Committee to-morrow, and both will be made the special order for Tuesday next. There will be large reductions in the county as well as the City levy, but the specific items have not yet been settled.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

The Senate this morning passed the bill to punish the procuring or issuing fraudulent certificates of naturalization. It is as follows:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any judicial officer who shall, knowingly and willfully, grant or order to be issued, and any clerk of any Court, or other ministerial officer, who shall, knowingly and willfully, sign or seal or issue or deliver, to any person any false or fraudulent certificate that such person or any person has been duly naturalized as a citizen of the United States or is entitled to the rights of a citizen thereof, with the intent to enable any person to vote at any election in fraud or violation of the laws of the United States or of this State, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term of not less than one year nor more than five years.

SEC. 2. If any person shall, knowingly and willfully, procure from any Court or any Judge thereof, or from any clerk or other ministerial officer, any certificate of naturalization which has been allowed or issued, or signed or sealed in violation of the laws of the United States or of this State, with the intent to enable himself or any other person to vote at any election when he or such person is not entitled by the laws of the United States to become a citizen or to exercise the franchise of suffrage, he shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 3. If any person shall, knowingly and willfully, present to any Board of officers for the purpose of having himself or any other person placed upon any list or registery of voters, or to any board of officers, for the purpose of enabling himself or any other person to vote at any election, any certificate of naturalization which has been allowed or issued by any judicial officer, or by any clerk of any Court or other ministerial officer of any Court, or procured by any person from such officers, or either of them, by any false statement, oath or representation, or in violation of the laws of the United States or of this State, with intent to enable any person to vote at any election when such person is not entitled by the laws of the United States, or of this State, to exercise the franchise of suffrage, he shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one nor more than five years.

Senator CREAMER tried to get the bill recommitted, and was the only Senator who voted against it. Apropos of this subject, Mr. LA BAU will to-morrow offer a resolution for the appointment of a Special Committee to investigate, during the recess of the Legislature, the charges against certain Judges and Courts in New-York City in connection with the issue of fraudulent naturalization papers last Fall. A petition signed by over two thousand persons, including a large number of the leading citizens of New-York, has been sent here asking for the investigation, as due to the Courts and to the community, in view of the serious imputations cast upon the City Judiciary by the Congressional Investigating Committee. The Democracy threaten that if such an investigation is ordered by the Assembly they will ask for a committee to investigate the charges of bribery made against FENTON while he was Governor, and also in connection with the Senatorial contest at the beginning of this session. FENTON's friends tell them to go ahead and see how large a mare's nest they will find.

LEGISLATION AGAINST JERSEYMEN.

The bill to prevent residents of other States from leasing any stall or doing business in any of the public markets of New-York City, came up in Committee of the Whole in the Assembly to-day, and excited considerable discussion. Mr. LAIBAN and Mr. HEGEMAN opposed the bill, and doubted its constitutionality, as its tendency was to restrict trade between the States. Mr. HEGEMAN said it was an attempt to create a close corporation in Washington Market. There was just as good reason for preventing brokers residing in New-Jersey from doing business in New-York, as to prevent them from leasing stalls in her markets. The interests of the poor people of the City lay in keeping the sale of provisions open to competition, and not restricting it to a "ring." Mr. MURPHY, Mr. HITCHMAN and Mr. PLUNKETT, from New-York, advocated the bill, and Mr. HITCHMAN said its passage was desired by the Comptroller. The bill was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 68 to 20—all the New-York delegation, except Mr. RICHMOND, voting in the affirmative.

Moral.—All persons who desire to do business in New-York hereafter should forthwith remove their families to the Sixth Ward, live in a tenement-house and vote the Democratic ticket.

SWAIN'S BILL—THE SENATE REFUSES TO SEND IT BACK.

The Senate to-day refused to send SWAIN's Two-Tier Railroad bill back to the Assembly for amendments, as requested by that body yesterday. They prefer to amend it themselves.

A BIG PURCHASE.

The Assembly to-day refused to order to a third reading, by a vote of 49 to 48, a bill introduced by Judge MILLER, authorizing the Canal Commissioners to purchase for the sum of $500,000 the Junction Canal, extending from the Chemung Canal, in the City of Elmira, to the Pennsylvania line near Athens. Judge CAMPBELL, Mr. HUSTED and others protested against rushing through such an important measure, which the Canal Committee refused to report favorably, but Judge MILLER made a lengthy speech in its favor, and it was carried mainly by Democratic votes.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.

The Broadway Railroad bill came up in its order for a third reading in the Senate to-day, when its friends moved to lay it on the table, which was carried. They are nonplussed by the bold position assumed by the Governor on the subject of street railroads, and want time to take breath. The scheme is not abandoned, but they are puzzled to know what precise movement should next be made on the chess-board.

THE NEW COUNTY.

Mr. CONANT's bill for the creation of a new county, to be called "Nassau," out of the towns of North and South Hempstead, Huntington, Smithtown and Oyster Bay, now lying in the Counties of Queens and Suffolk, was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly without opposition.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations to-day:

To be Hell Gate Pilots—Charles H. Palmer, John F. Adams.

To be Notaries Public—Martin A. Kelly, Horace W. Fowler, John J. Davenport, James S. Fuller, Thomas C. Ingersoll, Simon H. Stern, Thomas C. Campbell, John Ahern, Wm. Coulter, N. G. Dunn, G. F. Hawes, John J. Eitler, Fred. Stumer.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

There are any number of applicants for the Police Commissionership, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. ACTON. Supervisor SMITH is said to have the inside track. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, April 15.

BILLS PASSED.

Prohibiting the sale of adulterated articles of food, drink or medicine.

Enabling the Supervisors of Kings County to equalize the salaries of the Superintendents of the Poor.

Authorizing cities and villages to acquire titles to property for burial places.

Increasing the number of Commissioners of State Charities by three.

Reappropriating a portion of the United States Deposit Fund for the benefit of academies.

For the erection of an additional almshouse in Brooklyn.

Repealing the law for taking agricultural statistics.

Authorizing the American Popular Insurance Company to increase its capital stock.

Amending the charter of the German Savings Bank in New-York.

Incorporating the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank in New-York.

Prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquor upon the Allegany Indian Reservations.

Making the salaries of the Police Justices in the Brooklyn Courts $3,500, and Clerks $1,800.

Relative to the Elmira Female College.

Amending the general law for the formation of corporations for manufacturing and other purposes.

Authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to locate a State Penitentiary or Industrial Reformatory.

Amending the law relative to the proof of wills in Executors', Administrators', and Surrogates' Courts.

Punishing the issuing, procuring or use of fraudulent naturalization certificates; 20 to 1, the one being Mr. CREAMER.

Relative to the evidence of making the books of foreign corporations *prima facie* evidence of their doings.

Amending the charter of the Binghamton and Port Gibson Railroad.

Incorporating the Workingwomen's National Association.

Amending the charter of the Western Homeopathic Dispensary of New-York.

Relative to the place and trial for certain offences. It provides that the receivers of stolen goods may be tried in the district where the goods were stolen.

Relating to writs of prohibition.

Incorporating the Ogdensburg Savings Bank.

To amend the law of compensation of Surrogates.

Incorporating the Buffalo Turnverein and the Independent Turnverein at Brooklyn.

To exempt Gardner's Island from assessment of highway labor.

To amend the charter of Rochester.

Authorizing Rochester to raise money for certain purposes.

The Broadway Surface Railroad bill being announced for a third reading,

Mr. CREAMER moved to lay it on the table. Carried by 16 to 13:

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Beach, Bradley, Caldwell, Creamer, Edwards, Genet, Hubbard, Humphrey, Mattoon, Morris, Murphy, Nichols, Norton, Pierce, Tweed, Van Petten, Williams—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Chapman, Crowley, Folger, Hale, Kennedy, Morgan, Nicks, O'Donell, Palmer, Parker, Stanford, Thayer—13.

REPORTS.

To amend the Quarantine law and for the regulation of the Marine Hospital.

The majority report amending the charter of the New-York City Central Underground Railroad, was recommitted, with instructions to report to-morrow.

Relative to the general tax levy of the Cities of Buffalo and New-York, which was made the special order for next Tuesday.

To amend the charter of the City of Brooklyn.

Creating a new judicial district out of the Seventh.

To authorize the removal of one hundred Sing Sing convicts to the Albany Penitentiary.

Relative to evidence in criminal prosecutions—Mr. FOLGER dissenting.

To incorporate the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars of the State.

Relative to the common schools in the City of New-York. The bill passed by the Assembly.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

To incorporate the City Safe Deposit Company of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Binghamton Fire Department.

For the erection and maintenance of an observatory in Central Park.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PRICE—Closing that portion of the Jamaica Plank road lying in the City of Brooklyn.

By Mr. NICHOLS—Authorizing the building of a bridge across the Buffalo River, by the City of Buffalo.

The Senate voted to accede to the request of the Assembly for the return of the Two Tier Railroad bill for amendment, 17 to 7.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS.

Majority and minority of the Judiciary Committee as to what vote is necessary to pass claim bills.

A majority report that the Canal Contractor's claims are of the nature of equity bills, and are two-thirds bills. Adopted and ordered to a third reading.

Creating the New-York Guarantee Company.

Regulating the lease of the stands and stalls of the public markets in New-York—$5 to $5. It prohibits such leases to all non-residents of the State.

To amend the law relative to meats.

To amend the charter of the International Bridge Company, and authorize a consolidation with any bridge company of Canada.

For the safe care and custody of insane criminals.

For the effectual suppression and punishment of bribery.

The Vanderbeig Underground Railroad bill, which had been recommitted, was placed on the calendar for a third reading.

To authorize the New-York and Highland Bridge Company to build a bridge across the Harlem River.

To incorporate the Oswego Dock and Pier Company.

To incorporate the Morrisania Waterworks.

To amend the Excise law.

To authorize the appointment of commissioners to locate an asylum for the insane in the Eighth Judicial District.

To increase the salaries of the Appeals and Supreme Courts, and of the clerks thereof.

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

For the purchase by the State of the Junction Canal, by 59 to 56.

The bill appropriates half a million dollars for that purpose. Adjourned.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Messrs. THURLOW WEED and JOHN E. DEVLIN arrived from Charleston yesterday in the steamer *Charleston*.

We learn that Mr. A. C. WILSON, European Agent of New-York Associated Press, is recovering from the severe illness which has incapacitated him for duty during some weeks.

That creditable spirit of enterprise which has thus far distinguished *Appleton's Journal* (the new name already sounds familiar) is evidently to be continued. The third number was accompanied by a fine steel engraving from KENNETT's "Moon on the Sea-shore"—a new feature with American weekly papers, admirable in subject and excellent in workmanship. The present, or fourth number, contains in like manner thirteen engravings of prominent scenes in New-York life. Such business enterprise forecasts success; for people will always give money where they have their money's worth.

L'Idee Nouvelle is the title of a newspaper in parallel columns of French and English, published at Burlington, Vt. Its principal object is to aid Americans in the study of the French language, by presenting translations of stories, the news, &c., side by side with the originals in French.

The art of making wood-engravings for newspapers, as well as the art of printing them, is making rapid progress in this country. The work seen every week in the best plates of *Harper's Weekly*, the *Bazar*, and *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, is nearly equal to that of the *Illustrated London News*, and only needs to be printed on firmer and heavier paper to be equally brilliant. This week's *Rural New-Yorker* also contains on its first page a very fine specimen of wood-engraving, carefully and brilliantly printed, representing the prize fowls at the New-York State Poultry Society's recent exhibition in this City.

ISAIAH ROGERS, a well-known and meritorious architect, died at Cincinnati last Monday. He was a Massachusetts man, was professionally well known throughout the United States, and had a very large circle of devoted personal friends.

General BUTLER goes to Baltimore next week to defend in person the suit brought against him by KIMBERLY BROTHERS to recover money collected for rent of the sutler's store at Fortress Monroe, built upon Government property, and which money was used by General BUTLER's orders to promote the health and comfort of the troops, by the purchase of ice, vegetables, &c.

The Hon. N. D. SPERRY, whose nomination as Postmaster at New-Haven has just been confirmed, has already held that position eight years, to the entire satisfaction of the people of New-Haven.

A paper was put in circulation at Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, for signatures to an invitation to Governor BURNSIDE, asking him to accept a public ovation, owing to the alleged aspersions of the First Rhode Island Regiment in the battle of Bull Run, by Senator SPRAGUE.

Rev. Dr. PRICE, of South Wales, G. B., editor of the *Seren Cymru*, (Star of Wales,) is expected to arrive in this country in the *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool on the 7th of April. The Doctor is one of the most eminent men in the Principality of Wales, taking a lively interest in all public questions, and has effected more good, it is said, than any four of the best public men in his denomination, (the Baptist.) The reverend gentleman was appointed, with Rev. Mr. HENRY, of Scotland, to visit America in the Fall, on behalf of the Irish Missionary Society; but he comes thus early so that he may go among his countrymen in their various settlements previously to his entering with Mr. HENRY in September upon the special mission to which they are appointed. Invitations from all parts of the country await Dr. PRICE's arrival.

Chief Justice Meredith and Chancellor Van Koughnet, of Canada, General James Kilpatrick, of New-Jersey, and General F. G. Martindale, of North Carolina, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Senator Morrill, of Maine; Judge Kattell, of Binghamton; Hon. O. B. Madison, of Utica; Senator Foland, of Vermont; General J. W. Hofmann, of the U. S. Army; Hon. J. D. Chambers, of Washington, and Hon. Moses Peirce, of Boston, are at the Astor House. Governor J. B. Page, of Vermont; Alderman E. A. White, of Boston; Hon. James Medill, of Chicago, and Hon. Frank Steele, of Minnesota, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. Sanchez, the Chilian Minister; Hon. William Painter, of Philadelphia; Hon. Geo. G. Munger, of Rochester, and P. Feres, of Paris, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Democratic Union Organization—Protests Against the School and Railroad Bills.

The Democratic Union Organization met last evening at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street. The various wards were fully represented by delegations.

Mr. OWEN MURPHY, the President, opened the meeting by a few remarks, in the course of which he spoke of the greedy attempts of unscrupulous men to abolish some of the most beneficent laws of our land.

Mr. ROSWELL D. HATCH, of the Twenty-second Ward, followed with an eloquent speech, in which he commended our present School law, and which he stated that meeting had been called to sustain—that they had been assailed by the Tammany Ring, who cared little for the sacred trust of educating our youth, but were determined, if possible, to obtain control of the $1,000,000 at present annually appropriated, that they could handle it for their own purposes; that if the schools were to be subject to the caprice of certain parties, they would become a nest of corruption and a disgrace to the City.

He then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of the State of New-York, and is now pending therein, and its passage urged by members of that body from this City, whereby it is proposed to make sweeping and violent changes in the law now regulating the public schools in the City of New-York for party purposes, and to remove the Commissioners now having control of the Board of Education, who were elected by the people of the several districts in which they respectively reside, and substituting in their places a partisan Board, under the control of the Tammany Ring, to disburse the school fund of $1,000,000 annually collected by the local residence and fitness of the several candidates for Commissioners; and

Whereas, The present system, as established by law, has fully commended itself to the candid judgment and the confidence of the people, and the support of all classes of our citizens, who are most deeply interested in the education of the young and the success of the public schools, without regard to sect or political party; now, therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic Union Organization of the City of New-York is in favor of the present law, and that the system of conducting our public schools commends itself to the united favor of all right-thinking citizens of this City, without regard to creed, sect or political party, and that any change therein, and particularly the change proposed by the bill in question, could only be productive of great evil to the management of our schools, and we are wholly opposed to the law now being urged to the passage of the Legislature; and

Resolved, That the Senators and Members of this City, as now constituted and elected from the districts in which they reside, has our entire respect and confidence, and we respectfully request the Legislature of the State to allow the law now governing such Board, and under which the members were elected, to remain unchanged.

Mr. PATRICK KIERNAN, of the First Ward, then offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, There is now pending before the Legislature of the State of New-York, a bill to authorize the construction of a certain railroad in the City of New-York, and across the Harlem River, better known as "The Two-Tier Elevated Railroad;" and

Whereas, The passage of such an act would not only destroy some of the best commercial houses of the City, but also, three of the oldest Christian churches in the City of New-York, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, and Trinity; and

Whereas, Such bill is urged to its passage by a ring of unscrupulous railroad jobbers, who would not hesitate to rob the cemetery, the cradle and grave; therefore,

Resolved, That the Union Democracy of New-York protest against the passage of such an act of vandalism.

Resolved, That this Organization also earnestly protest against the passage of the Broadway Railroad bill, and all such acts of special legislation, which tend to deprive the City of valuable franchises.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Governor of this State, to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the Assembly.

The adoption of this was unanimous.

The meeting then adjourned.

Cleansing the Streets—What the Contractors Propose to Do.

Ex-Judge WHITING, the street-cleaning contractor, avows his intention to put the streets in a cleanly condition—a thing that is badly needed, as is evident to every one who traverses them. The work of giving them a thorough cleansing was begun this Spring much earlier than ever before, and they will soon be put in a very passable state. The contractor alleges that if the ordinance forbidding the throwing of ashes, garbage, &c., into the carriage-ways and gutters was rigidly enforced, the streets could be kept clean at less trouble to him. The Board of Health some time ago ordered the removal from the streets of the large stationary garbage-boxes which were provided for the tenement-houses in various thickly-settled portions of the City, and since then all the dirt and refuse matter from these tenements are thrown into the streets. Under these circumstances, it is a herculean task to keep the thoroughfares in proper condition. The contract requires that Broadway shall be swept every night; Fifth-avenue, Bowery, Chatham-street and Park-row three times per week, and the Sixth and Eighth avenues twice a week; while it leaves the City slums, such as Water, Baxter, Mott, Mulberry, and streets of like character, to be swept only once a week. It is impossible, Mr. WHITING alleges, under these circumstances, to keep these latter in a really clean state, especially as the residents there seem to consider the street as a proper receptacle for all the filth that accumulates daily in their apartments. The order of things as to cleaning should be reversed, or at least these streets should be swept tri-weekly. The system now in vogue is similar to that of sweeping one's parlor daily and leaving the kitchen to be cleaned but once a week. Another hindrance to the proper cleanliness of our thoroughfares is in the fact that in many of them the carriage-ways are in a wretched condition, filled with holes and ruts in which the dirt accumulates, and whence it is difficult to remove it. In these it remains until evaporated by the action of the sun. Prominent among the streets in this condition are Coenties-slip, Old-slip, Pearl, South, and West streets, down town, and many of the streets in the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards, in the upper part of the City, especially those sections striking the river. The number of men now engaged by Mr. WHITING is about 700. The matter in the way of clean streets, and which deserves the attention of the Board of Health, is this: The law requires that the water-closets, sinks, &c. of tenement-houses shall have sewer connections, so as to afford means of carrying off the filth that necessarily accumulates where there is a dense population under one roof. It may be sadly averred, however, that more than one-half the large tenement-houses have no such connection, and, as a consequence, in many cases the contents of urinals are thrown into the streets. The Board of Health might be very profitably engaged in finding out the tenements which lack the sewer connections required by law, and compelling their owners to make the desired improvement. Complaints have been made that in many cases, although the street dirt was swept up into heaps, removal of it was not made for some time thereafter. This was owing, it is alleged, to the inability of the contractor to procure a sufficient number of carts to carry away the dirt as fast as it was swept while the Spring cleaning was going on. The contractor gives his assurance that hereafter there will be no cause of complaint in this particular. It was to be observed not long since that a large number of Italians was at work on the streets, and rumor went abroad that Mr. WHITING had changed the *personnel* of his operating force. This is not the case. When the Spring cleaning was begun an extra force of hands was required to assist the regular brigade of cleaners, and the Italians offering themselves in great numbers, they were hired; they merely supplemented the Milesians. There were none the less signori from Cork and Limerick, but more from Naples and Florence.

Polytechnic Association.

This Association held its regular weekly meeting in room No. 24 Cooper Institute, last evening, Dr. PARNELLES in the chair. LESPER ARCE's patent ventilator, which has heretofore been exhibited and discussed before the Scientific Association and fully reported and explained in the TIMES, was exhibited, and its merits very thoroughly discussed. Dr. EDWARDS regarded it as a one-legged man, inasmuch as it provided means for the ingress of air without reference to its egress, while on the other hand it was stated that the patent was based on the assumption that the vitiated air would escape by way of the chimney, or other ordinary means of egress, and that as a medium through which purified air might be admitted, the invention was thoroughly efficient.

Mr. G. HODGSON, of Brooklyn, then explained his newly-patented process of making artificial stone, the simple elements being sand, quicklime and oxalic acid. Some specimens of the stone were exhibited, which appeared of about the same hardness as bath stone, but was claimed to grow harder with age, peculiarly adapted to ornamental purposes, and costing only from ten to fifteen per cent. more than the ordinary plaster of Paris.

Professor JOHNSON exhibited his process of producing a motive power by the application of heat to water so as to vary its density on one side from that on the other, thereby creating a motive power sufficient at least to elevate the bucket of a country well.

Mr. DIBBIN, from Colorado, was called upon, and spoke of the peculiar phenomena in that region, which is in about the same latitude as Baltimore, of the moisture being found frozen in the ground at a depth of 120 feet. This he explained as being caused by the fact that the sun's rays fall on the slopes of the mountain at such an angle that during the Winter it freezes to a greater depth than during the Summer's sun is sufficient to thaw, and hence the frozen strata is deepening every year. The climate he described as very healthy, only one doctor being able to obtain a living in all that region, and he only succeeds through accidents to the miners.

The meeting then adjourned.

Second-avenue Railroad Strike.

The strike of the drivers upon the Second-avenue Railroad still continues, and the managers were unsuccessful in running more than about a dozen cars yesterday. Upon two of these the new hands quitted work half way upon the route, intimidated by the strikers, and left the cars to be driven by police officers. Personal violence upon duty is not feared by them, as they have recourse to the Police, but threats of assaulting them when going home are made. It is thought a pity that the men did not give the new system of eight trips instead of seven during the day, a fair trial before striking. Mr. QUEEN, the superintendent, insists that with increased speed it would have required but fifteen minutes more than the fourteen hours hitherto employed, and that the necessity for a retrenchment in expenses and a recourse to all means for increasing the income of the road was essential in its present unprosperous state. Complaints have been lately made to the Mayor that several of the new drivers were acting without a license, but as that only required visit to the City Hall, and an outlay of twenty-five cents for the year, it was easily obtained. The crowd of idlers round the depot at Sixty-second-street remains as usual. The strikers do not obtain work elsewhere, and occupy themselves with lounging and with dissuading new comers from taking their places. Prospects for an immediate resumption of work are bad, and in the mean time the feed of nearly 200 horses must be provided, with but little income to meet the cost.

The New-York Draughtsmen's Association.

A meeting of this Association was held at the rooms in Plimpton Hall, corner of Stuyvesant and 9th-streets, on Wednesday evening last. The object of the Association, as we have before stated, is the general promotion of Arts and Sciences. The constitution and by-laws were read a third time and finally passed. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, R. MCLEAN CHARLTON; Vice-President, ALFRED SARGENT; Secretary, JAS. HAMILTON; Assistant Secretary, G. OLIVER WHEELER; Treasurer, MAX SCHMOFF; Editor, SAMUEL GADESMARK.

The President and the other officers elect addressed the meeting, returning thanks for the honors just conferred upon them, and assuring the members that they would ever be unstinting in their efforts to advance the interests of the Association. The above proceedings occupying so much time the election of a Committee of Management was deferred until the next meeting, which will take place on Thursday next at the same time and place.

In a Trance.

Mr. E. RIELL, of No. 76 Concord-street, Brooklyn, who was recently injured by his horses taking fright, running away and throwing him from his wagon, came very nearly being buried alive the other day. It appears that on Monday evening, the 5th inst., he was supposed to be dead, and that preparations were in progress for the funeral. Knowing the supposed corpse was conscious of what was going on, but was incapable of saying a word to stop operations. At length, on Tuesday afternoon, after having been dead, to all appearance, for twenty hours, he revived, sat up and spoke familiarly to his friends. He had been in a trance.

Death in a Station House.

Coroner KEENAN proceeded yesterday to hold an inquest over the remains of EDWARD LOGANS, who died in a cell in the Seventeenth Ward Police Station on Tuesday evening. JOHN B. COSGLIN, the bail medium, appeared as a witness and stated that the deceased had been known to him as a writer for twelve years. On the 12th inst. he called on the witness, and after borrowing the small sum of ten cents handed COSGLIN a paper to be read after his departure. When Mr. COSGLIN read the paper he found it to be an obituary notice of ROGERS. This led to the belief that the deceased had committed suicide, though the *post-mortem* examination revealed no trace of poison. As it is supposed that ROGERS swallowed morphine, which might readily have been absorbed into the system, Dr. SHIPE removed the stomach and contents for the purpose of analysis. The inquest has been adjourned to await the result.

The Central Elevated Railway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Secretary of this Company, in writing you that the names of Mr. ASTOR and Mr. STEWART were not named as "corporators" in the Central Elevated Railway bill before the Legislature, omits the fact, however, that these gentlemen were named in that bill as "Commissioners," a distinction without a difference. Both of these gentlemen's names were inserted in that bill without their permission or knowledge.

TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 15, 1869.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to say that there is no truth in the story of an unpleasant interview between President GRANT and myself on Wednesday last.

I have never had a word of disagreement with the President on any subject. Very respectfully,

D. R. SICKLES.

NEW-YORK,

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market showed no great improvement yesterday, yet held its own very firmly. The bidding for desirable lots was quite brisk, and the sales very satisfactory. There was no particular excitement, the attendance was good, the bids promptly made, and the various lots quickly disposed of. Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. had the largest sale of the day, and had quite a large audience.

The sales for to-day are as follows:

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 124 West Fifty-first-street; a farm of about 30½ acres, situate in the town of Upper New-Rochelle, Westchester County, about two miles from Bronxville and New-Rochelle depots; on the farm is a good two-story dwelling-house, barn, carriage-house and stable, two large grafted apple orchards, and variety of small and large fruit; the four-story English-basement brick house and lot situate on the south side of Fortieth-street, near Seventh-avenue; the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 223 East Thirty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell the first-class three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 151 West Forty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; the first-class three-story and basement high-stoop marble-front house and lot No. 20 West Thirty-fifth-street; the four-story basement and sub-cellar brick high-stoop house and lot No. 67 West Twenty-third-street; two lots southwest corner of Edwards-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; the beautiful country seat known as Kalmia, situated directly on the water, on West Neck, 2½ miles from Huntington Village; the residence is an English cottage of brick, built in a substantial manner, and outbuildings, &c.; there are about 60 acres of land, 25 acres of which is covered by large trees and undergrowth of Kalmias, balance garden and meadow land; the four-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 216 Lexington-avenue.

Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will sell a valuable clay farm, consisting of thirty acres, in the Township of Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New-Jersey. On the farm is about ten acres of woodland, a two-story and basement frame dwelling-house, 24x30, barn and outhouses. The land is valuable for clay for hard and common brick, pipe and tile, and earthenware. Also, the perpetual leasehold property No. 204 and 206 West Thirteenth-street, New-York; ground rent, $125 on each lot. The two-story frame house and lot No. 402 Eleventh-avenue; lot 24.8x100 feet.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot s. s. of 51st-st., 500 feet e. of 11th-av., 25x187, F. P. Marbury $2,200
1 lot s. s. of 52d-st., 500 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100, F. P. Marbury 1,500
Lease of cottage-house and plot of land Nos. 68, 70 and 72 4th-av., near East 19th-st., also of plot 25x150; lease for 21 years, ground rent, per year, Hiram Van Hoesen 10,050
4-story brick house and lot No. 345 Water-st., s. s., near James Slip, lot 19.10x82, A. Healy 9,000
4-story brick store and lot No. 149 7th-av., 49 ft. n. of 19th-st., lot 24x75, Mary Mollenhauer 19,000
3-story brick house and lot No. 128 26th-st., 350 ft. w. of 6th-av., lot 25x98.9, John Dale 18,500
4-story brick house and lot No. 469 7th-av., corner 40th-st., lot 19.8x80, J. Longstreet 19,000
4-story brick house and lot No. 401 7th-av., lot 19.9x80, Benjamin M. Stillwell 18,000
4-story brick house and lot No. 175 W. 37th-st., 123 ft. e. of 8th-av., lot 16.8x98.9, Benjamin M. Stillwell 18,000
4-story brown stone front house, 2-story brick stable and lot No. 221 West 46th-st., 50.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., T. W. Stevens 20,000
4-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 222 Lexington-av., corner 30th-st., lot 22x78, T. Y. Brown 22,300

By Joseph McGuire.

Brick house and lot No. 49 Macdougal-st., 88 ft. from King-st., lot 18.6x78, F. Gregg $12,200

By ——

3-story brick house and lot No. 652 24-av., w. s., near 30th-st., lot 24.8x100, Mr. Hoffman $10,250

BROOKLYN.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story front house and 3 lots No. 130 Hicks-st., w. s., between Clark and Pierrepont sts., lots 75x100, Mr. Butterfield $44,250

By Johnson & Miller.

Grove-st., s. s. 150 ft. from Broadway, two-story, attic and cellar frame house, 22x36, with two-story extensions, lot 25x84 to rear alley $3,400
4 lots on c/s. of Grove-st., adjoining, same size, each 675
1 lot on c. s. of Grove-st., adjoining, same 1,150
This lot has a 19½-story frame stable.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

6 lots on s. e. corner 110th-av. and 54th-st., 98x80x20x100, each $2,400
1 lot on s. s. of 91st-st., 42.2½ ft. w. of 4th-av., 25.4x100.5 4,750
1 lot s. s. of 91st-st., near 4th-av., 18.5x105.5 1,850
1 lot on same st., same side, adjoining, same size 2,200
2 lots on same st., same side, adjoining, same size 3,600

EAST NEWARK (N. J.)

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot w. s. of Mt. Prospect-av., opposite old road to Bloomfield, 100x200 ..... $600
1 lot adjoining, 50x200 900
1 lot adjoining, 50x200 900
1 lot opposite Smith-st., on Mt. Prospect-av., 54.3 x245 1,000
1 lot adjoining, 50x227 1,150
1 lot adjoining, 50x224 1,150
1 lot adjoining, 50x220 1,125

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bond-st., No. 12, 22x114.5 ..... nom.
Boulevard, s. e. corner of 125d-st., 98.11x100 ..... $16,000
Canal-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Renwick-st., 25x100 12,000
Delancey-st., n. s., 83 ft. e. of Sheriff-st., 22.8x100 12,500
Essex-st., e. s., 70.2½ ft. n. of Delancey-st., 18.11x275.11 11,000
Hamilton-st., n. s., 87.8 to 80 ft. w. of Waverley-place, irregular 16,000
Henry-st., n. s., lot known by No. 139, 22x100 17,000
Madison-st., s. s., lot known by No. 444, 25x100 8,000
Monroe-st., No. 2, 22x60 8,000
Mott-st., 120.11 ft. n. of Cross-st., 19x59.11 12,200
Perry-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-st., 20x94.6½ 21,000
Pike-st., w. s., lot known by No. 24, 25x100 15,000
Water-st., n. s., 113.6½ ft. w. of Montgomery-st., 20.7x56.10 6,000
4th-st., s. s., lots known by Nos. 136 and 137, 40x94 24,750
4th-st., s. s., 83 ft. w. of Thompson-st., 20x100 22,000
4th-st., s. s., 76.6 ft. n. of Bank-st., 20x75 11,000
9th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x92.5 17,500
13th-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x103.2 14,000
16th-st., s. s., lot known by No. 72, 22x103.2 15,000
20th-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of 3d-av., 22x92 15,500
20th-st., s. s., 246.2 ft. e. of 7th-av., 22.8½ block 14,000
21st-st., n. s., 106.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9 16,000
22d-st., n. s., 17.8½ ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.2x98.4½ 14,700
22d-st., n. s., 67.3½ ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x98.4½ 15,000
23d-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9 15,000
26th-st., n. s., 77.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18.9x98.4 25,000
26th-st., n. s., 92 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18x98.9 15,000
26th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x98.9 20,000
28th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x98.9 11,000
29th-st., n. s., 430 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x98.9 10,000
29th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x91.5 15,000
29th-st., n. s., 270 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x98.9 10,000
40th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.5 22,000
40th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x100.5 20,000
60th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 125x100.5 16,125
61st-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of 11th-av., 25x100.5 8,000
61st-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 20x100.5 8,150
62d-st., e. s., 64 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x100.5 12,200
62d-st., e. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5 10,000
65th-st., n. s., 181.5 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.5x100.5 10,000
67th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100.5 17,000
67th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.5 18,000
68th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5 8,000
70th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5 8,000
70th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.5 10,000
72d-st., s. s., lots known by Nos. 108, 109, and 200, irregular 28,000
76th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.5 8,000
76th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.8x102.5 7,000
76th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 22.8½x102.5 8,000
76th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 22x102.5 8,700
76th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x102.5 8,000
86th-st., n. s., 87 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.4 11,000
86th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 4th-av., 125x100.5½ 19,000
91st-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 87x100.5 4,700
110th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100.11 8,000
112th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11 3,000
114th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.11 3,000
115th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11 3,400
116th-st., n. s., 275.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.4x100.11 3,000
119th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100 block 10,000
122d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.11 ..... nom.
[illegible] ..... nom.
[illegible] 8,000
[illegible] 8,000
[illegible] 7,000
[illegible] 8,000
[illegible] 7,000
[illegible] 7,000
[illegible] 8,000
[illegible] 8,000
[illegible] 8

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & HINES.—IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF A FOREIGN WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEUR, WHICH HAS BEEN GATHERED TOGETHER UPON HIS FAVORITE TOUR, VIA MEXICO, MR. REGIS GIGNOUX, PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE, TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY.

On the evenings of TUESDAY, 20th, and WEDNESDAY, 21st April, at 7½ o'clock each evening. In this sale will be found the works of some of the most favorite American and European artists, viz.:

C. Grant,	William	Hamilton,	
Kensett,	Gifford,	Dana Johnson,	
Ed Bruckner,	Bonn,	S. Colman,	
Gainsborough,	Cole,	Cropsey,	
Cole,	Beckwith,	Durand,	
Meyerheim,	Hible,	Sonntag,	
Bierstadt,	Kensett,	T. Moran,	
Tryon,	Hart,	J. Hicks,	
Brooker,	C. E. Leslie,	Hopkins,	
De Haas,	C. Stanfield,	E. Moran,	
Frankenstein,	Ruskin,	Ward,	
Chantrey,	Lockhart,	Dolph,	
Dillens,	Jackson,	Cole,	
Waternaid,	Hubbard,	R. H. Lewis,	
Meyerheim,	Kruseke,	Geo. Inness,	
H. Von Stoba,	Vertin,	J. O. B. Inman,	
H. Beyerer,	Schetky,	Hoyt,	
Bell,	Stanley,	Hoskins,	
G. Smith,	Sonntag,	Blakelock,	
H. Schlosser,	F. H. Mason,	Howland,	

and many other favorite artists, to include a collection of fine pastels, the property of Gen. Geo. Inness, Chief Court of Bankruptcy, of Connecticut, just received from Washington.

All of which will be positively and without reserve, and will be READY FOR EXHIBITION, FRIDAY, as above, on and from THURSDAY, APRIL 15, DAY AND EVENING, until sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & HINES.—BLANKET SALE OF ORIENTAL FURNITURE, MANUFACTURED BY THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF JOHN MEEKS, JR. (SUCCESSOR TO J. & W. MEEKS,) ESTABLISHED SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINES will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, and continue the 15th and 16th of April, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well known establishment No. 88 Bleecker-st., a few doors West of Broadway, all the costly and valuable furniture manufactured by this well-known concern. The proprietors retire from business, and every article will be sold to the highest bidder. The stock is large and consists of articles usually sold in this business will be fully warranted in every respect.

The stock consists of elegant carved bedsteads, in black walnut, rosewood and oak; carved sideboards, dining chairs to match, rich parlor suites, inlaid and carved in carmoan blue medallion, green and silk brocatelle, coffee in light rose, superb drawing, inlaid and plain silk furniture, ladies' reversible, in rosewood and black walnut, rosewood and inlaid centre tables, sewing chairs, rich inlaid cabinets, carved mantles and mirror frames, Moorish inlaid tables, a great variety of costly hall chairs, with 300 pairs jet for suites, inlaid Moorish work-tables, fancy tables, carved heads for hall, dressing-bureaus, marble-top in rosewood and black walnut, bedsteads, bedroom suites in antiwood inlaid, couches, bookcases, library furniture, amours, dining-room furniture covered in haircloth, mattresses, and other valuable furniture enumerated in the catalogue. Without reserve.

ALSO,

All the gas and stair carpets, stair-rods, window-shades, and all the other fixtures, which will be sold on last day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & HINES.—AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MONDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 West 30th-st.

MONDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 106 East 2d-st.

MONDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 East 126th-st.

TUESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 207 East 40th-st.

TUESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 100 Second-place, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 22 West 19th-st.

THURSDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 West 12th-st.

FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 149 West 21st-st.

FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 151 West 43d-st.

FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 105 West 45th-st.

Full particulars of the above sales will be given in due time.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICAL BOOKS, DRUGS, HOSPITAL STORES, SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at this place, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, at Military Agency depot, 2-st., between 4th and 5th streets, Washington, D. C., a large quantity of HOSPITAL PROPERTY, as a large portion of the medical service, among which will be found Wood's Practice, 20 copies; Forbes's Anatomy, 28 copies; Hammond's Physiology, 12 copies; Gray's Anatomy, 20 copies; Erichsen's Surgery, 116 copies; Wilson's Dermatology, 12 copies; Woodward's Manual, 40 copies; Smith's Ambulance Operations, 100 copies; Tomes's Connection between Human Anatomy and Chemistry, Gaskin's Surgery and other valuable works.

Sulphate of Cinchonia, 14,000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Vanilla, 11,000 ounces; Carbonate of Iron, 1,000 ounces; Fluid Extract Cubeb, 2,000 pounds, and a large variety of other medicines.

Dental Wax, 2,000 pounds; Prescription Stationery, Quick Extractors, Root Scarificators, Bullet Forceps, Dental Forceps, Amputating Canes, Exploring Canes, Field Canes, &c.

Many of the above articles are of the first quality, and the attention of physicians and druggists is called to this sale. Catalogues will be ready in due time.

Terms cash. Purchasers to be responsible for drayage.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Asst. Med. Purveyor, Prof. Col. U. S. A.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., Art Gallery, No. 52 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction, on MONDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the last residence of Daniel F. Vilmont, dec., in Sixth-st., between 4th and 5th-avs., the entire fine furniture, consisting in part of Brussels and velvet carpets, bedsteads and bedding, parlor suites, chandeliers, gas fixtures, cooking-stoves, black walnut and rosewood chamber sets, wardrobes, bureaus, washstands, marble-top tables, mirrors, hall chairs, hall and parlor clocks, carved rosewood sofas, French plate mirrors, wardrobes, Brussels and ingrain carpets, walnut bureaus and washstands with marble tops, down and best curled hair mattresses, stair and hall carpets, oil-cloths, silver-plated pitchers, goblets, dining-room and kitchen furniture, gas fixtures, &c.

U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Fort Schuyler, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., New-York, April 13, 1869.

I WILL SELL, SEALED GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, at public auction, on the Government grounds at Fort Hamilton, on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Government reserves the right of rejecting all bids deemed unsatisfactory.

Terms of sale cash.

JOHN NEWTON, Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet Major-Gen., U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & HINES.—BROOKSHOLM FURNITURE FOR SALE, PIANOFORTES, MADE BY CHICKERING & SONS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, &c.

ON SATURDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 47 West 38th-st. (London Terrace), valuable Brooksholm furniture, French plate mirrors, pianofortes, hall clocks, gas fixtures, mosaic parlor tables, work-tables, extension tables, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, gilt and decorated French china dinner service, &c.

JOHN HESSLER & CO., Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, AT 10 A. M., at No. 119 State-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, handsome furniture, in good order, such as walnut and rosewood parlor suites, chamber and dining-room furniture, small safes and tools, Wilder's patent safes, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, &c.

SALE THIS DAY (FRIDAY) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 8 Kansas-place, near Jay-st., a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedsteads, bedding, carpets, oil-cloths, large refrigerator, kitchen ware, &c.

OBADIAH COZZENS, Auctioneer.

COUNTING-ROOM, BANK AND OFFICE FIXTURES.—ON SATURDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at No. 151 Bleecker-st., will be sold safes, counters, desks, tables, chairs, stools, writing cabinets, &c.

ON SATURDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at premises on Amsterdam-av. and 66th-st., near Bloomingdale-road, the entire furniture, carpets, bedding, glassware, plated ware, kitchen utensils, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. KIDER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 6 Cortlandt-st., Art Gallery, No. 52 Broadway.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF GOUPIL & CO., M. KNOEDLER, 356, SUCCESSOR.

MESSRS. BAKER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 52 Broadway, the entire collection of modern oil paintings, comprising the property of Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, and others, the property of M. Knoedler, 356 Broadway, on account of removal from his old stand to Broadway, Nos. 355 and 357, M. Knoedler has received instructions to close out, without reserve, the entire stock, consisting of highly-finished works of the American, French, Dutch, Belgian and Italian schools, viz.:

Meyer,	Corot,	Ziem,	
Comte,	Marie,	A. Achenbach,	
Bouguereau,	Le Poitevin,	A. Bloch,	
Cabanel,	Pelouse,	Frère,	
William Hart,	Plassan,	Verlat,	
Gérôme,	Plassan,	Verschuuren,	
Gérôme,	Pommier,	Comte-Calix,	
Gérôme,	De Jonghe,	Fichel,	
Bouguereau,	De Jonghe,	Fichel,	
Meyer,	Le Poitevin,	Wouliet,	
Meyer,	Autry,	Amberg,	
Meyer,	Autry,	Hofner,	
Meyer,	Autry,	Hofner,	
G. Heyliger,	Paul Weber,	and others.	

Including also probably the most important work ever received in this country, W. Vertat's Comte of Paris, entitled the

PRINCESS OF MOROCCO.

The above will be open for exhibition on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, free, and remain day and evening till evening of sale.

HENRY D. KIDER, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH BIRGEMAN & Co., THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) April 16, at 10½ o'clock, LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.

If you have any furniture or carpets to sell just drop in to-day.

CENTRAL SALESROOMS, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., BROOKLYN.

and you will be convinced, by cooler communication that you will realize more money for your valuables at Grace than can be collected for them elsewhere, or wherever else. As a convincer, the great celebrity, combined to-day, of Grace's Sale, will be found to be the easiest way of realizing and saving money. Cash advances made on to-day's sales, if desired.

MONDAY, April 19, at 10 o'clock P. M., at Central Salesrooms, all the furniture which may be received, up to 12 o'clock of that day.

J. TRAVER, Auctioneer.

BY TRAVER & ROLER, OFFICE NO. 1 LIBERTY-PL.—Attention is invited to the Metallurgical and Chemical Works, Nos. 322 and 324 West 29th-st., on MONDAY, April 19, at 11 o'clock. Machinery, furnaces, amalgamators, fixtures, office furniture; also, the lease of premises. These works are in complete order to commence work at once.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

BIRD CAGES,

Wooden ware suitable for household purpose and fancy wooden Woodenware goods. Also, toys in the same department, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

B. H. MACY, 6TH-AV., 13TH-ST. AND 14TH-ST.

ECONOMY.

BUY YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES AT CANTRELLS NEW STORE No. 341 4th-av.

Between 29th and 30th sts.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Opposite Arnold's new store.

ELGEE'S old established trimming, small ware and fancy goods store. New goods at low prices; children's Hosiery, Gloves and Undergarments; Children's Kids, 60 cents; Ladies', $1.

NOS. 680 AND 682 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY.

SPRING BONNETS AND ELEGANT Hats at L. BINNS' millinery, largest in the world. Ladies' Furnishing Goods Store, Fifth-av. Hotel. Children's hats, millinery trimmings, feathers and flowers.

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS, Spring and Summer, including steel plates, patterns, diagrams, scales, measures; just published, $5. No. 371 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—ISRAEL BUTLER, Plaintiff, against JOHN BUTLER, his wife, Rosanna, Mary Ann Dubois, (widow), Elizabeth Drake, (widow,) Fanny A. Hyatt and John W. Hyatt, Defendants.—To the defendants above-named: Mary E. Merrinson, his wife; Mary B. Kingsland and Joseph Kingsland, her husband; John H. Tory and Minie Tory, her husband; Caroline Tory, Mary Merrinson, Rosanna Merrinson and Mary E. Merrinson, his wife; Catharine Ann Tory, (widow,) Catharine S. Butler and Daniel Butler, her husband; Fanny Dock, or and Jacob Dorset, her husband; John Butler and Louisa Butler, his wife; Mary Butler and Nathaniel Butler, his wife; Charles Skidmore and John Skidmore, her husband; David C. Butler and Hannah Butler, his wife; Jane Butler and Henry S. Sisleck, her husband; Sarah Ann Butler, (widow,) and William B. Butler, Defendants.—To each of the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated March 31, 1869. A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

apl-lawfrw

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of two cases of SILK GOODS, containing white Indian, 18 inches wide, six colored Indian, 18 and 18½ inches wide, stolen from car No. 6, on the 24 inst., or $500 for either of them. Apply to HENRY BARNEY & CO., No. 41 Leonard-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M. and arrive in Boston at 9.10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains, or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

H. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1869. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. Wm. M. Pendleton and Capt. Geo. B. Hull, Leave Pier No. 2, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. H. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE NORTH AMERICA AND DREW, Leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with the morning trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock, P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

THE STEAMER ESSEX WILL Leave New-York, foot of Waltz-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,

AS FOLLOWS:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Saturday, Apr. 17, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, April 16, 4 P. M.
Tuesday, Apr. 20, 2 P. M.	Monday, Apr. 19, 9:30 A. M.
Thursday, Apr. 22, 2 P. M.	Wed'nesday, Apr. 21, 12 M.
Saturday, Apr. 24, 2 P. M.	Friday, April 23, 1:30 P. M.
Monday, Apr. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Apr. 26, 7 A. M.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The passenger and freight steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unsurpassed for speed and comfort. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Atlantic Park and Barrett Beach Grove, barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WILLIAM H. MARRIETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds, to the choice of days apply early at the office of J. & M. MYERS, on foot of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st. at 6 o'clock, and foot of 30th-st. at 6:15, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's Point and Peekskill.

N. B.—The steamer NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only 50 cents. Leave Pier No. 1 North River, foot Beekman-st. The fast sailing packets AMBERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave alternately every evening, Saturday excepted, at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Spring-st. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 7 P. M. Fare Sundays, 50.

Freight taken to all points at reduced rates.

YONKERS FERRY.—NEW STEAMBOAT, TRAIN BOAT, Capt. Lewis Berkley, will commence running April 14. Leave Yonkers at 7:15 A. M. and 3 P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday trips.—Leave Yonkers at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. Freight taken. Landing at 24th-st. each way.

FOR GLEN COVE AND NORTH-SHORE LANDINGS.—Steamer ALICE, Capt. Wm. Fing at White Stone, Bayle' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Cold Neck, Sandy Ft., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Arrowsmith leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets for 3 months. Excursion parties at low rates. Freight greatly reduced. A morning boat from N. Y. will be put on early in June.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, ETC.—Pier E, Brooklyn, leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at full tide, at 1 P. M., connecting with express

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST, SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, BERRY ..... SATURDAY, April 17
LAFAYETTE ..... DUCHESNE ..... SATURDAY, May 1
ST. LAURENT ..... LEMAIRE ..... SATURDAY, May 15

Rates of passage (payable in gold, value included): TO BREST OR HAVRE, First Cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $85.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Americans travelling direct to or returning from the Continent should avoid the delays and extortions of foreign railways and custom-houses, by taking the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique's steamers, which are the only steamships connecting Havre and Paris, and the only steamships not requiring their passengers to pass the Custom-house at Havre.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 52 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, YOUR Second cabin, Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Morris-st., SATURDAY, April 17, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

JAVA	WEDNESDAY	April 28
RUSSIA	WEDNESDAY	April 28
SIBERIA	WEDNESDAY	May 5
SCOTIA	WEDNESDAY	May 12
CUBA	WEDNESDAY	May 19
AUSTRALASIAN	WEDNESDAY	May 26

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin ..... $80 | Intermediate Cabin $60
Cabin to Paris ..... $145 | Steerage $28

No steerage passengers taken.

The bills of lading of these steamships are not to be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value so declared are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND BOUND THE WORLD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S New China branch steamer GEORGIA, 4,000 tons register, SETH DOANE, Commander, will be dispatched about May 20 to June 1, (exact date will be duly announced,) for Hong Kong, touching at Cape Town, touching Celle and Singapore. The Hong Kong ship will take her place in the regular United States Mail line, leaving Sept. 15 for San Francisco, via Yokohama, thus affording passengers an opportunity of taking passage in the Company's steamers round the world, or to San Francisco and thence by Pacific Railroad.

CABIN PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN GOLD:

To Cape Town	$200	To Yokohama	$250
To Point de Galle	200	To San Francisco	150
To Singapore	150	To New-York	1,200
To Hong Kong	300		

A surgeon on board; stewards on board; attendance and medicines free. A limited quantity of freight taken. For freight, passage, or further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 12 Wall-st., to

RICHARD H. IRWIN, China Secretary.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.—The Glasgow and Londonderry favorite Clyde-built Steamers are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon,

UNITED KINGDOM	.....	April 3
BRITANNIA	..... April 24	CALEDONIA ..... May 15
IOWA	..... May 1	EUROPA ..... May 22

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Londonderry, Glasgow or Belfast, $60 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $100. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. GUSTAV SCHWENDER BROTHERS.

EUGENE'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

For Bremen and Cuxhaven, via Cowes, taking passengers to Havre, London, Hamburg and Gothenburg. The splendid first-class side-wheel passenger steamer of the line will leave Pier No. 43 North River on SATURDAY, April 24, at 12 M.

OCEAN QUEEN, C. SRAHUT, Commander...April 17
The ARAGO will follow May 1.

Rates of Passage to Cowes or Bremen—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $28, gold. Apply to EUGENE EEGG, General Agents.

For freight, For passage, at No. 103 Pearl-st. No. 4 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Intermediate of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN ..... Saturday, April 17, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON ..... Tuesday, April 20, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Saturday, April 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS ..... Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin $100	First Cabin $85
To London 105	To London 90
To Paris 110	To Paris 95

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.	STEERAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool $80	Liverpool $35
London 85	London 35
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer 40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer 20

Passengers also forward to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, &c.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons desiring to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY TUESDAY.

ALEPPO ..... April 13 | CHINA ..... April 27
AUSTRALASIAN ..... April 20 | PALMYRA ..... May 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

Cabin ..... $80 Gold
Steerage ..... $30 Currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at very low rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 47 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA, 3,000 tons	.....	April 21, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 3,000 tons	.....	April 28, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, (new,) 3,000 tons	.....	May 5, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 3,000 tons	.....	May 12, at 6 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,150 tons	.....	May 26, at 12 M.

CABIN PASSAGE ..... (Gold) ..... $80.
STEERAGE ..... (Currency) ..... $30.

Steerage tickets to Liverpool or Queenstown, $30.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK ..... May 1
CITY OF DUBLIN ..... May 12

And monthly thereafter.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.	From Antwerp.
Cabin ..... $80, Currency	Cabin ..... $60, Gold
Steerage ..... 30, Currency	Steerage ..... 30, Gold

For further information apply to

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Will leave SATURDAY, April 17, at 9 A. M., from Pier 45 North River.

FRANCE, GRACE, WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 12 M.
VIRGINIA, FOSSER, SATURDAY, April 24, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST DAYS, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and stewards' stores free.

APRIL 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Comins, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. West.

Steamer leaving April 10 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco May 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, April 15. Steamer facilitates forwarding shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 24d of every month.

MERIDA, Capt. W. Wise, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. Tirrelsaugh, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. P. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., touching at Nassau, N. P., and Inagua, W. I.

EAGLE, Capt. J. B. Greene, (via Nassau,) ..... April 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams ..... April 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sicklen ..... May 6

For freight or passage apply to

J. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, REGLA AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17, East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Philips ..... April 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Dearing ..... May 5

For freight or passage apply to

E. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 41 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid fast steamer

ISABEL, Capt. M. S. Greene, April 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Clerk's Office, No. 61 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

These lines are composed of the following steamships:

THURSDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

The steamships

SAN JACINTO, Captain Arms, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 1 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 6 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

W. L. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 10 Wall-st.

VIRGO, Capt. Bunker, TUESDAY, April 20, from Pier No. 10 East River at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Morton, THURSDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 12 North River at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FIX & CO., Agents, No. 22 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA SOUTH.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

ALABAMA, Captain Lockwood,

On SATURDAY, April 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without transfer at Fernandina, and forwarded by the Company's steamers to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior of Florida and Georgia.

Passenger cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. A. SAMPSON, Agent, No. 134 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. Saturday, April 17
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

T. W. Robertson's last, last, last comedy, entitled SCHOOL.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. PIERLEY, Mr. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. GARDNER, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SHEPTON, Miss SAVILLE, Miss E. CLAYTON, Miss LAWRENCE, Miss A. BOWE, Miss E. MONELL, Miss JENNIE DAY, Miss TIMONEY and others.

NEW SCENERY—MUSIC—COSTUMES.

Box-book open six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

MATINEE TODAY. MATINEE.

SCHOOL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17.

Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.

SECURE YOUR SEATS.

THE TAMMANY—STUPENDOUS ATTRACTIONS—TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF SENORITA CARLOTTA TURNOUR, the Queen of the Air, THE GREATEST GYMNAST IN THE WORLD. Great success of the wonderful SOMERSAULTS by the LEAGUE BROTHERS. Last week of the popular burlesque of THE ROSE MAIDS, MINES, and MAFFITT'S Great Trick Pantomime, HUDDLE, WIDDLE WADDLE, Mlle. GEORGETTE, Mlle. TERESA, and the great TAMMANY COMPANY. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 and 50 cents extra. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.

NOTICE—MONDAY, April 19, the great Pantomime of ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY, with all the original SCENERY, PROPERTIES, and EFFECTS. GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT ..... Director

MATINEES AT 2½.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME OF PLEASING AND HORSEMANSHIP, AND STARTLING ACROBATIC FEATS, introducing

THE BEST RIDERS, THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED ACROBATS, THE FINEST GYMNASTS AND THE MOST COMICAL CLOWNS IN THE WORLD!

EIGHT HOURS.—A MASS MEETING OF workingmen will

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

From the Annual Report—Workings of the Department—Suggestions for Its Improvement.

The fourth annual report of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department, which was recently submitted to the Legislature, embraces a careful analysis of the workings of the Department for the year 1868, a record of the improvements introduced, and many valuable suggestions for its greater efficiency.

The report of Chief Engineer KINGSLAND, and a record of the fires and alarms of fires for the year, accompanies the main report. The Commissioners say:

Assuming their duties when the paid fire system was still an experiment, and its advantages not fully developed, and the city having still very large, they laid down certain preliminary rules for its government, which they believed would increase its efficiency and commend it to the public favor. Time has justified the correctness of these convictions, and the Fire Department under their charge has rapidly approached to that degree of order and efficiency, combined with economy, which will in the end result in giving the best organization in existence to the City which excels in other advantages all others in the world. In no case has a dismissal from the Department been made for personal or political causes, but each member has been held amenable to the same rules and penalties, notwithstanding the importunities of the friends of violators of the rules. The Commissioners have organized a Board, consisting of the Chief Engineer, Assistant Engineer, and a District Engineer, before whom all seeking promotion have been compelled to appear and pass an examination based on knowledge of the duties of a fireman, on that of the rules and regulations of the Department, and of the use of apparatus, and of the details of the indoor duties and economies pertaining to the command of a company. This Board has examined 148 candidates, of whom 72 were recommended for promotion. The Commissioners have also organized a retiring board, consisting of the Assistant Engineer, a District Engineer, the Surgeon and a foreman, whose duty it is to investigate the qualifications and fitness for command of certain officers. This Board has met with the following result: Seven foremen and four assistants have appeared, of whom three foremen and two assistants have been found competent, six were incompetent, four of whom have left the service and two were reduced to the ranks. Each applicant for appointment, after his papers have been favorably considered, is sent to the surgeon for physical examination, and no person has been appointed who did not pass a favorable examination. The result is shown in the fact that the men of the Department are now of a better class, mentally and physically, than heretofore.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings of the department are the headquarters in Mercer-street, embracing offices of the Commissioners, Chief-Engineer, Secretary, Surgeon, Storekeeper, clerk and library, thirty-seven engine houses, fifteen truck houses, repair yard in Elizabeth-street, hospital stables in Christie-street, and eleven bell-towers—all of which are in good repair. A new bell-tower has been erected in Twenty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, members of the Department gratuitously giving their services for the construction of the same. Two buildings which were in process of erection when the present Commissioners took charge of the Department, and on which heavy liens were placed by the builders, and which have since been in litigation, have been cleared from these incumbrances during the year at an expense of $14,793 93. It is estimated that real estate to the value of $100,000 has been added to the City since the organization of the Board, and the Commissioners recommend that the Legislature empower them to sell such surplus property in their hands as they may think proper, the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of additional engine-houses in localities where the importance of business interests imperatively demand, better fire protection.

APPARATUS.

Experience has shown that the second-class steamer is best adapted to New-York use, and that steamers of the first class are too large and cumbersome, and attended with too much expense in wear and tear, especially in Winter, to be available. They propose to dispense with all of these, with the exception of two, and to substitute superior lighter steamers. Six new engines and sixteen tenders have been added to the equipment during the past year. The latter are constructed so that five men can ride upon them, thus including the three who ride upon the steamer, an entire company is taken fresh and speedily to a fire. Forty-nine sets of new harness have also been added. Owing to the rules adopted by the company officers in regard to the use of gas, a reduction in the cost has been made during the past year of about $2,000. The condition of the horses is highly satisfactory, which the Commissioners account for in part by the fact that they are the pets of the men, and receive at their hands the greatest care. Casualties during the year have been six, of which two were caused by accident.

No fire of any magnitude has occurred within the year, and while as many buildings have been on fire, the Department has been successful in conquering most with slight loss or in confining them to a single building. In twenty seconds after an alarm is given, the district companies are on their way to a fire.

BUREAU OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS.

The Bureau of Combustible Materials, organized one year ago, consists of JOHN A. DERGIES, JOHN H. FORMAN, THEODORE KEELER, and RICHARD P. MOORE. Each receives $600 for their services from the insurance department. They are assisted by one man detailed from each fire company. The City has been divided into forty-six inspection districts, and for the year ending Dec. 1, 1868, 1,195 inspections are reported. In all cases hazardous material has been removed, and dangerous features in the construction of buildings remedied, without the necessity of a prosecution in a single case.

LIBRARY.

On Dec. 27, 1867, the Commissioners began the formation of a library for the use of the members of the Department, with the stipulation that it should be attended with no expense to the public. It contains over 3,000 books, the donations of kind friends, and the large hall of the headquarters has been fitted up for the use of the men of the Department without any additional expense. It will be open for the use of the members of the force early in the present year.

INSPECTIONS, &C.

During the year a system of inspection and drills has been introduced, which has rendered the discipline and *esprit du corps* of the Department second to no similar organization in the world.

The Commissioners refer to the unfortunate explosion of the steam engine in the Bowery, which was attended with loss of life and injury to several persons. The engineer in charge was at once dismissed from the Department. One benefit of the Police lines at fires is the shutting out all but the necessary force, which limits the risk of injury from similar accidents to the officers and men of the Department. But in this case an audience from a place of amusement was dismissing within the lines at the moment of the explosion.

The report says that the success of the Department has lived down the bitter hostility of its opponents. Although every step taken has been criticised and placed in the most unfavorable light, the good sense of the citizens of New-York has not long been misled by the misrepresentations of the friends of the old volunteer system.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Chief Engineer KINGSLAND reports that of 308 candidates for appointment, 166 were found competent, and 142 rejected. The whole number of days lost in the force by illness or injuries were 2,460, which is a reduction from the sum total of the previous year. The whole number of cases of sickness during the year were 273, and seven deaths occurred, one of whom died from injuries received by having been run over by his engine.

The number of fires was 740, and the total alleged loss occasioned thereby $4,342,271, which, compared with the previous years, shows a diminution of 128 fires, and in amount of loss, $1,800,620.

Six steamers, sixteen tenders and three trucks, of an improved pattern, have been added during the year. Six more trucks are wanted during the next year, which will render the equipment of the Department complete.

The Chief recommends the purchase of 20,000 feet of new hose and the use of one style of coupling. He suggests placing hydrants on City piers, and says that experience has demonstrated that the river fronts are inadequately supplied with fresh water. He also suggests a number of additions of a floating fire purifier. The Chief approves of the new code of signal stations, the placing of fuel wagons at convenient points, and of the excellent condition of the houses of the various companies.

The force is composed of a chief, one assistant, ten district engineers, and 592 officers and men, assigned to 32 companies, making an aggregate of 603 officers and men. During the past year two officers and five firemen have died.

In closing, the Chief Engineer says: "The promptness with which the members have obeyed all orders, and the cheerfulness with which they have conformed to the rigid discipline required of them, merits my sincere acknowledgments and warmest commendations."

Commissioner GALWAY as Treasurer reports the disbursements for the year ending at $690,326 06; for the payment of lien upon two engines, $14,232 32, leaving a balance on hand of $17,159 72.

During the year the Metropolitan Fire Department Relief Fund received $5,761 74.

Aid for the Indigent Aged Baptists.

A meeting was held last evening in Calvary (Twenty-third-street) Baptist Church, under the auspices of the Ladies' Home Society of the Baptist Church. The Society was organized during the past Winter for the purpose of establishing a home for those of the aged and infirm of the Baptist faith in this City who are destitute of the means of making the decline of life comfortable. Pledges to an endowment fund to the amount of $45,700 had already been made, but no place had been secured. The Ladies' Home Society makes an earnest appeal for aid in the good work. After the opening religious services that evening, conducted by Rev. Dr. BUCKLAND, Rev. Dr. HOLMES made a stirring address, in which he dwelt upon the duty that devolved upon them in connection with this matter, and bade them God speed in the great work. Rev. Dr. BENSON explained that it was designed to erect a plain but substantial building, to cost not more than $100,000, and read a pledge of $5,000 each for the Society, signed by six gentlemen. Rev. Dr. ANDERSON made a strong appeal for aid, as did Rev. Dr. DOWLING, Rev. Dr. KENDRICKS, Mr. KNAPP and others. During the evening the sum of $9,000 was subscribed, and the exercises were closed with a benediction.

Annual Report of the Commissioners of Emigration.

From the annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration for the year 1868, it appears that the total number of passengers landed at this port, during the year 1868, amounted to 372,431, of whom 68,785 were citizens or persons not subject to bonds or commutation, while 213,466 were aliens, for whom commutation was paid, or bonds were executed. This statement shows a decrease in alien emigration of 29,041 from that of the year 1867, but an increase over the average of the previous twenty years, of 22,421. Of the total number of emigrants arrived during 1868, 149,369 were from Germany, 47,871 from Ireland, 29,891 from England, and 94,421 from other countries, showing a decrease of 27,128 in the emigration from Germany, Ireland and England, but an increase of 8,137 in the miscellaneous emigration. The most marked feature in this latter element is the greater number of emigrants from Sweden, which exceeds that of 1867 by nearly 10,000.

The report, in referring to the Insane Asylum, says:

"The Insane Asylum, with the augmented number of inmates, is now the least satisfactory department of the Ward's Island establishment. When the Commission found the necessity of providing for the care and treatment of this unfortunate class among the emigrants, its financial condition would not, in the opinion of the Board, justify the outlay required in the erection of a building for this especial purpose; consequently, one of the buildings on the island, which had been erected for hospital uses, was altered and adapted to the purposes of an asylum, and having been approved, in 1861, by the Supervisors of the County, was appropriated for the reception and treatment of lunatic emigrants. Experience, as well as the reiterated statements of the Superintendent and Physician-in-Chief, that the present building is defective in many important respects for the treatment of such inmates, has confirmed the opinion of the Commissioners, expressed in previous reports, as to the necessity of a new building specially adapted to the treatment of all such cases, and large enough for future contingencies. The Commissioners accordingly resolved to erect a suitable building, and have appropriated $100,000 for this purpose. The subject has been referred to the Committee of Ward's Island, together with the President of the Board, and they are now receiving plans from the ablest architects experienced in designing such institutions, and it is hoped that the work will shortly be commenced."

In the institutions under the charge of the Commissioners, 26,490 persons were cared for during the year, being 1,013 more than in 1867, and a larger number than during any previous year since 1864.

From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, the Labor Exchange procured employment for 31,[illegible] emigrants, of whom 18,[illegible] were males and 11,[illegible] females. Of the males, 7,[illegible] for the larger number were agricultural and common laborers; of the females, 47% were skilled laborers and 19,555 were house servants.

The report of the Labor Exchange Department says: "The States of New-York and New-Jersey have furnished employment to more immigrants than the rest of the United States together, and as long as no means are found to neutralize or avoid the difficulties and risks attending the transportation of laborers to more distant regions, this state of affairs will remain unchanged. The utility of this Department would in consequence remain circumscribed, a matter sincerely to be regretted; for, though in consideration of the short period of its existence, the Labor Exchange has been of great benefit to the immigrants, it has not been so to an extent commensurate with the number of arrivals at this port. The immigration from Europe to the Southern States has, for example, not been as large, as, considering the dearth of labor there, might have been expected. It is true that there exists pretty generally, when they are personally known, a distrust on the part of the immigrants against the South, and the well-to-do class will for a time yet prefer the Northwestern and Western States, but the many advantages some sections of the South offer to the industrious but poorer portion of the immigrants (who are in most cases unable to pay their expenses of transportation) would be better appreciated and lead to more satisfactory results both for the Southern people and the immigrants, if some such plan were pursued by other districts as that adopted by the District of Newberry, South Carolina. Here an immigration society has been formed under the auspices of Rev. T. S. BOZNER, consisting of the most notable farmers and planters, who have raised a fund of $5,000 or $6,000 for the purpose of defraying the necessary traveling and other expenses of the European laborers they wish to employ. By this means the society, though existing but a short time, has induced about 200 immigrants to make Newberry their home, and according to the latest report received both the employers and employes are satisfied and contented."

The Commissioners received from the Commutation and other funds, $609,249 26. The net cost of supporting the Ward's Island establishment was $220,940 67.

The Ladies' Fair for the Benefit of the Universalist Missions.

Wednesday evening was the opening night of the Universalist Mission Fair at the Everett Rooms, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. As was announced in the TIMES of yesterday, this Fair is under the supervision of the ladies connected with the different Universalist churches of the City, the object being to procure funds for the erection of a church and school for the mission children. At an early hour the rooms were filled with a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The tables, covered with every imaginable kind of fancy articles, were placed at convenient distances around the hall, and were under the supervision of the following ladies: Mrs. Gabriel Kent, Mrs. B. F. Romaine, Mrs. S. Schumacker, Mrs. Hally, Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. Howlett and Mrs. Smith. One of the features of the Fair is the table of Chinese and Japanese curiosities, presided over by Miss PETERS, whose taking ways took the money from the gentlemen's pockets with great facility. The flower table is under the care of Misses OAKLEY and ASHFIELD. During the evening music on the piano and cornet varied the entertainment. A Wheeler & Wilson and a Wilcox & Gibbs sewing-machine have been presented to the ladies, which are to be drawn by lot. A fine oil painting of Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, by Lawton, will also be disposed of in the same way. The receipts of last evening were fully equal to the expectations of the managers, and the Fair will probably continue through to-day.

Labor Statistics.

From the report of the Castle Garden Labor Exchange, from March 16 to March 31, the following statistics are taken: Applicants for employment—males, 905; females, 223. Orders of employers for laborers—males, 1,182; females, 206. Persons employed—males, 995; females, 377. Among these were 23 families, comprising 65 persons. Average number of applicants, 110 per day; average number of orders, 121 per day; average number of engagements, 105 per day; average rate of monthly wages paid to males, $18 29; average rate of monthly wages paid to females, $10. Classification of emigrant labor—males, mechanical labor, 280; males, agricultural, 676; females, skilled labor, 37; females, unskilled, 338. Common school education of emigrants—males able to read and write, 819; males not able to read and write, 186; females able to read and write, 139; females able to read and write, 449.

A Tombs Lawyer Locked Up on a Charge of Fraud.

Mrs. TERESA HYMAN, of No. 195 Mulberry-street, appeared yesterday before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, and stated that she had received, on the 12th inst., a card of a lawyer named EDWARD J. ANDERSON, through a messenger, who requested her to call upon him at his office 16 Broadway. She did call on the lawyer, when he stated that he had obtained her husband's bank-book before his death, which correctly had in the City Prison, where he had been committed on a charge of abandoning the complainant. ANDERSON stated to the woman that, as administratrix of her husband's estate, she would be obliged to go before the Surrogate before he would give up the bank book, in which she was entered a depositor of note, and that he had already drawn the sum of $60 from the East River Savings Bank, as a remuneration for services rendered by him for the deceased, JOHN HYMAN, on a written order given by HYMAN. Mrs. HYMAN further stated her husband was unable to write and could not have given any such order. ANDERSON had refused to give up the bank book until the magistrate ordered him to do so, and when he did surrender it he kept the $60, although he had not performed any services therefor.

The Magistrate granted a warrant for the arrest of the accused, and he was arraigned before the Magistrate a few minutes before the hour for closing the Court. Mr. ANDERSON, on being informed of the nature of the offence charged against him, attempted to make an explanation. The Magistrate interrupted him and ordered the affidavit of Mrs. HYMAN to be read. ANDERSON stated that the deceased husband of the complainant had drawn the money himself on an affidavit before a notary public, and that he was in his sober senses at the time. That when he (ANDERSON) heard of the death of HYMAN he had sent for the wife and informed her of the fact that he had a bank-book, and instructed her how to proceed. The Magistrate remarked that he had once before stopped a arrangement from practicing law in the Courts for over a year, and was persuaded afterward to remove the embargo. In the present instance he was determined to make him answer the complaint, and would endeavor to prevent him from appearing again in a Court of Justice. ANDERSON again endeavored to make some explanation of the matter, and claimed that he had done nothing that could be construed into a misdemeanor. That the offence had been committed by another Magistrate, and he knew nothing of Justice DOWLING's action in the case. "You," remarked the Magistrate, "if you knew I had had anything to do with it, you would have been more careful. You have swindled this unfortunate woman in a most heartless way, and I intend to see if you cannot be punished therefor." An offer to refund the money was indignantly refused by the Magistrate, and as Mr. ANDERSON was unable to procure the required $1,000 bail, the court being closed, he was sent down stairs to a cell in no amiable mood.

Charities and Correction.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction held their fortnightly meeting yesterday. But little business of importance was laid before them. The consumption of coal, during March, in the Charity Hospital was reported at 185 tons; in the Bellevue Hospital, 302 tons; the Randall's Island school and hospitals, 180; the Lunatic Asylum, 120; the Workhouse, 160¾; the Almshouse, 80; the Penitentiary, 40; the City Prison, 16, and the Tuchahoe Asylum, 104. Dr. J. HOWARD MORGAN, late Assistant Physician at the Lunatic Asylum, has resigned, and Dr. W. H. GUERNSEY has been appointed in his stead. Dr. PORTER has been named as Curator of the Charity Hospital, and Dr. WARREN SCHOONMAKER, Assistant Curator. Dr. W. L. HALL has resigned the position of Assistant Physician in the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals, and Dr. J. HOWARD MORGAN has replaced him. JOHN OGE has been appointed Deputy Night Warden of the City Prison, at a salary of $1,400, in place of DENIS RYAN. NICHOLAS MAHER has received the appointment of Steward of the Prison, and MARER FINNEY has become Deputy Day Warden and Clerk, at $1,500 a year. Dr. KELLOGG, the senior Assistant Physician at the Lunatic Asylum, has had his salary increased to $1,000, including board. $102,698 11 has been received by the Department from 1st to 15th April, $100,000 of which was from the Comptroller, and the balance from the different institutions.

Anniversary of the Departure of the Seventh Regiment.

On Monday evening next the gallant Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G., will celebrate the ninth anniversary of its memorable departure for the South during the earliest days of the rebellion. The feature of the occasion will be the presentation of an elegant and costly set of colors, by Mayor HALL, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York. The rooms are to be lavishly decorated, the sum of $5,000 having been appropriated for that purpose. Mr. NAST's new picture, in oil, representing the departure of the regiment, has just been completed, and will be there exhibited for the first time. Fifteen hundred tickets, each admitting a gentleman and ladies, have been printed, and are nearly all disposed of. The affair will be superb in every particular.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Detective MULLEN, of the Fourth Ward, heard a noise early hour yesterday morning the noise of an affray in the tenement-house No. 30 New Bowery, occupied by women of abandoned character. The officer on entering the premises found a man brutally beating one of the women. He immediately closed with the fellow for the purpose of arrest, when the latter assaulted him. While thus struggling, both men tumbled down a flight of stairs, the officer having one of the combatants by the throat. The assailant escaped in the confusion.

Coroner ROLLINS was notified yesterday to take the *post-mortem* statement of LOUIS REISE, the German who was run over and seriously injured by a DRY DOCK car a few days ago. The main object of the statement seemed to be to secure the release of the car driver, who is alleged to be not to blame.

JOHN STREET, of No. 11 Hamilton-street, and a sailor, was assaulted in the shipping office No. 126 South-street, by JAS. KEROLA and others, yesterday, when he was so severely injured that he had to be removed to Bellevue Hospital. The assailants all escaped.

Yesterday morning THOMAS DUGAN, of No. 206 East Thirty-third-street, fell from a second-story window, at No. 288 Pearl-street, and was dangerously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. CATHARINE KULL also fell from a second-story window, at No. 1,277 Third-avenue, into the yard and sustained severe injuries.

The unknown German house-painter, who fell from a ladder scaffold in Thirty-sixth-street, near Tenth-avenue, on Wednesday, died yesterday of his injuries at the Mount Sinai Hospital. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest.

Mrs. JANE HOFF, an elderly lady, died suddenly on Wednesday night at No. 158 West Houston-street.

The remains of a male infant were picked up yesterday in the doorway of No. 71 Exchange-place, and taken charge of by the First Ward Police.

The Humboldt Monument Association has collected $3,021 for the purpose of erecting a monument to ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT in the Central Park. An executive committee has been elected, with power to make arrangements to carry out the objects of the organization.

The Congressional Committee on Ways and Means were at the Custom-house again yesterday, and visited the several departments.

Collector GRINNELL has consolidated the Ninth and Tenth Divisions under the Deputy Collector. It is understood that this change dispenses not only with a Deputy Collector, at $3,000 a year, but a number of clerks, whose salaries amount in the aggregate to many thousands of dollars. The consolidated bureau will be under charge of Mr. BANFIELD.

It is doubtful, it seems, whether car-drivers can be compelled to take out licenses. The State law of 1865 says: "The owner or owners of any railroad in this State, or any person or persons, being of the age of 21 years, as a car-driver or conductor, or in any other capacity, any law, regulation or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding."

There was a meeting yesterday evening at the Baptist Church, corner of Gouverneur and Madison streets, the object of which was to supply the house, Rev. J. G. ADAMS, with furniture for his house. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. LOVE, Mr. F. WALKER, Rev. Dr. HODGE, and others; there was some good singing; and the collection resulted in raising $600, in cash, besides subscriptions amounting to one or two hundred dollars more.

While one of the city cars was passing between Bleecker and Houston streets yesterday, a ball was shot through the car window, and passed between the conductor and a passenger. This is the third time a shot has been fired into the cars in this locality.

Last evening, Mr. DE CORDOVA repeated his humorous lecture on "The Spratts at Saratoga," before a large and fashionable audience, at Apollo Hall, corner Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street. This evening "Mrs. Grundy" will be treated of by the same facetious lecturer at Steinway Hall.

A. S. BICKMORE, M. A., lectures this evening for the Young Men's Christian Association, at their rooms No. 161 Fifth-avenue, on "Travels among the Cannibals."

At a meeting of Petrolemen merchants at the Merchants Exchange and News Room, in Pine-street, at 2 P. M. yesterday, it was resolved to hold the regular meetings daily hereafter between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M., instead of at 2 P. M. as heretofore.

HENRY HAGGERTY, a boy, was run over by an express wagon yesterday in Bleecker-street and dangerously injured.... The brick wall of a house in One Hundred and Fifth-street fell yesterday and severely injured ANDREW CULLEN, aged two years.

Brooklyn.

The set of colors furnished by the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn for the steamship *City of Brooklyn*, of the Inman line, was formally presented to the Captain of the steamer yesterday afternoon.

The offer of Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN to contribute to the Mercantile Library, the sum of $20,000 upon condition of the raising by general subscription, by the 15th of April, the additional sum of $80,000, was responded to by citizens of Brooklyn with a degree of public spirit worthy of themselves and of that offer. The last $650 of the amount specified in the condition has been subscribed.

A fire broke out last night in the stable of JOHN BARRETT, corner of Navy and Tillary streets, and resulted in the total destruction of the building. Two horses were also burned to death. Loss about $600; no insurance. The house of PATRICK CARTERET, adjoining, was also damaged to the amount of some $200; no insurance.

The Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association met last evening at their rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon streets, and discussed the subject of forming a benevolent society. Another meeting will soon be held.

New-Jersey.

Mr. McLEOD, the newly-elected Mayor of Jersey City, has written a letter to a friend stating that he believed his nomination to be a hoax, but now, finding that he has been duly elected, refuses to qualify for the office.

A meeting of citizens of the Eleventh Ward, Newark, was held at the Rosville Railroad depot on Wednesday evening, to consult upon measures for the better protection of that portion of the city against fires. Several destructive fires having recently occurred, and the fire Department not having received any increase of manpower, it was resolved that a petition be presented to the Common Council asking for the establishment of a steam fire engine and hook and ladder truck in the Eleventh Ward, and a number of citizens were designated to present the petition.

The gas works in Freehold were burned on Wednesday night. The cause is supposed to have been the explosion of a meter recently introduced at the gas works by the New-Jersey Pneumatic Gas Company, with which the Freehold Gas Company, which owns the works, now owes a debt of upward of a cent of $6,000. The loss is estimated at over $14,000, on which there is very little insurance.

A lager-beer saloon keeper named ERNEST FREUND, doing business at No. 629 High-street, Newark, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of having manufactured cigars without license, tobacco or stamps. FREUND was found at work, and one of the cigars manufactured was on the premises. He was bailed for examination before Commissioner WHITEHEAD.... On the same evening, ten boxes of cigars were seized in Mr. J. BOHMN's saloon, No. 128 South Orange-avenue, Newark, in consequence of the stamps on the boxes not having been cancelled. Mr. BOHMN was discharged, but a Mr. SIMON BOHMN, from whom he had just bought the property, was arrested and held for examination.

An old man named GEORGE SCHWEER, employed for the past eight years at the Newark Zinc Works, was found dead in a boiler yesterday day. On Wednesday he went to work cleaning a boiler while in his usual health, but not having returned home in the evening, and not having called for his fortnightly wages, a search was made, which resulted in the finding of the body in the boiler, with the head and shoulders protruding through the manhole. It is supposed that death was caused by disease of the heart.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company have sent a large force of men to work making a cut near Paterson, for the purpose of a proposed branch road from Dennville to New-York.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, April 15—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¾ for money, and 93⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are firm at 81¾, ex-coupon. Stocks steady; Erie, 24; Illinois, 95¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 15—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.....12¼d.
Middling Orleans.....12¾d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 28s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for New Mixed Western.

LONDON, Thursday, April 15—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 81¾. The Stock market is quiet; American Railway Shares are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 15—1 P. M.

Corn is easier, but not quotably lower. Bacon, 62s. 3d. Lard, 67s. Petroleum, 2s. 6d. Cheese, 72s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grade of American fine.

HAVRE, Thursday, April 15.

The Cotton market opens quiet and steady for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Thursday, April 15—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¾ for money and 93⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenties quiet at 81¾, ex coupon. Railroad Stocks steady and unchanged; Erie Railway, 24; Illinois Central Railway, 95¾.

PARIS, Thursday, April 15.

The Bourse is steady; Rentes, 71f. 02c.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 15—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed at the following rates: Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day footed up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat has declined to 9s. 2d. for California White, and to 7s. 9d.@8s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Other Breadstuffs unchanged.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE—The markets closed unaltered in tones and quotations.

LONDON, Thursday, April 15—4:30 P. M.

Tallow, 4s. 9d.@4s. 9½d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. Sperm Oil, £90 ⅌ ton. Sugars, Oils and Linseed unchanged.

ANTWERP, Thursday, April 15.

Petroleum quiet; Standard White, 35f. 50c.@[illegible].

HAVRE, Thursday, April 15—Evening.

The Cotton market closed unchanged for both stock on the spot and to arrive.

LONDON, Thursday, April 15.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England, made public this afternoon, show that the amount of specie in its vaults has been decreased £134,000 since the last report, April 8.

PARIS, Thursday, April 15.

According to the report of the officers of the Bank of France, published to-day, the bullion in vault has increased 4,900,000 francs during the past week.

HAVANA, Thursday, April 15.

The SUGAR market is firm; sales to-day, 12,000 boxes; prices are based this afternoon on 9 reals ⅌ arroba for No. 12 Dutch Standard. EXCHANGE—On London 11¾@12¾ ⅌ cent premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 24¼@24½ ⅌ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 15.

EXCHANGE on New-York at par, buying, and 1-10 premium, selling. FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $4@$7. WHEAT dull at a decline of 1c.@2c.; No. 2 at $1 19¼; No. 3 at $1 04@$1 08; since Closing, $1 19¼@$1 20 ⅌ cash. CORN dull at 65c.@65½c. for No. 2 grade, and 60½c. for Kiln-dried; nothing doing this afternoon. OATS dull at 34c. for regular No. 2. RYE dull at $1 22@$1 17 for fresh receipts and No. 1. BARLEY dull at $1 70@$1 75. BROOMCORN quiet at 6½c. MESS PORK quiet at $30 50. LARD quiet at 17c.@18c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 18c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS nominal at 11½c. Live Hogs weak and declined 50c. Sales by the lot at $8 20@$8 50 for Common; $8 70@$10 25 for Fair to Choice. CATTLE firmer at $4 50@$4 70 for Butchers; $5@$5 75 for Fair to Choice; $7@$7 87 for Extra and Texas Beeves. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 15.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON dull but unchanged. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; prime to choice Red, $1 40@$1 50; extremely choice to fancy, $1 52@$1 60; Spring, $1 30@$1 36. CORN heavy, 4@5c. lower for mixed to choice White, and 6c. for fancy. OATS heavy, 2c. lower, for Black and White, and 4c. better for fancy White. RYE easier, at $1 27@$1 32. WHISKY quiet at 87½c.@88c. PROVISIONS steady; Mess PORK, $30 50@$31; Dry Salted Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.; Bacon Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD closed buoyant at 17½c. for Steam, and 17½c. for Kettle. CATTLE unchanged. HOGS, $8 [illegible]@$10 25 for good to extra. RECEIPTS—4,300 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 15.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firmer and unsettled; No. 2 Winter Red at $1 25. CORN in good demand; sales 1,000 bushels at 62c.@63c. for car, closing at 62½c. OATS steady at 40c.@42c., the latter for choice White. RYE firm at $1 21. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON dull and lower; Middlings, 27½c. TOBACCO firm; sales 18 hhds. at $4@$13 50. WHISKY firm at 90c. Groceries dull. MESS PORK sold at $30 50 for City, and $30. for Country; but little offered; considerable amount sold for New-York. BULK MEATS firm and quiet; Shoulders, 12c.; sides, 14c.@14½c. BACON in good demand; sales of Shoulders at 13c.; sides, 15½c.@16½c. Sugar-cured HAMS firm at 18c.@19c. LARD firm; held at 18¼c.@19½c.; sales at 18c. for City; 17¾c. for country.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 15.

COTTON lower; Middlings, 26¾c.@26¾c.; sales, 1,300 bales; receipts, 298 bales; exports, 4,900 bales. GOLD, 132½. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 45½; Commercial, 46½@47. New-York Sight, ¼@½ ⅌ cent. SUGAR firmer; Common, 10½c.@11½c.; Prime, 12½c.@14c. MOLASSES scarce; Fermenting, 80c.@85c. FLOUR very firm; stock rather low; Superfine, $6 87@$7; Extra, $7 50; Treble Extra, $8@$8 75. CORN scarce and higher; White, 70c.@72c. OATS scarce; sales at 46c. BRAN scarce; quoted at $1 20. HAY firm; Prime, $27. PORK firm; Mess, $31@$31 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD dull; Tierces, 18c.@18½c.; Keg, 21c. WHISKY firmer; Western Rectified, 90c.@95c. COFFEE quiet and unchanged.

BUFFALO, Thursday, April 15.

FLOUR quiet; sales 100 bbls. City ground Spring No. 2 at $6. WHEAT dull; sales two car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 42; the latter rejected in No. 1 at $1 36. CORN quiet; sales twelve car lots New at 72c.@73c., on the track, according to quality; three car lots Western, to arrive; Old nominal. OATS dull; No. 2 nominal at 47c., in store. RYE nominal at $1 20, in store. BARLEY quiet and steady; sales one car lot Canada, on private terms; and one lot do. at $1 60, bagged. BUCKWHEAT nominal. BARLEY MALT dull; sales 270 bushels at 90c.; also, 400 bushels at $1 25; also, 100 bags at $1 30; Clover and Flax unchanged. PORK dull at $31@$31 50. LARD dull at 18½c.@19c. HIDES—No demand, and held at about 12c.

OSWEGO, Thursday, April 15.

FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand; sales 1,300 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter, and $7 75 for White. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, $1 [illegible]; No. 1 Spring, $1 [illegible]; $1 [illegible] for Double Extra. WHEAT in limited demand; sales 4,000 bushels Ordinary White Canada at $1 60; 500 bushels Prime do. at $1 70; 2,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 [illegible]; demand in market. OATS held at 70c. for Western. BARLEY held at $2 for Canadian. COTTOMSEED, $2 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $24@$27; Shipstuffs, $22@$26, and Mixed Feed, $22@$24 ⅌ ton. FREIGHTS—Nominal to Boston, 90c.; to New-York, 75c., and to Albany, 60c. Lake IMPORTS—4,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 15.

COTTON firmer; Middlings, 28c.@30c. QUERCITRON BARK firm; sales of 40 hhds. FLOUR firmer for home demand; sales 1,200 bbls. Northwestern Extra Family at $6 75@$7 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $7 25@$8; Penny, $10@$12. WHEAT in fair demand but unchanged. RYE unchanged. CORN in fair demand; Yellow, 80c.@85c.; Mixed Western, 80c.; White, 82c. OATS sell freely at 70c.@72c. for Western. PETROLEUM lower; Crude nominal at 20c.; Refined, 32c. on the spot, 33½c. all the month. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS steady. MESS PORK, $32@$32 50. WHISKY, 90c.@ 92c.

TOLEDO, Thursday, April 15.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull; Amber, $1 42; White Michigan regular at $1 42; No. 1 White, $1 [illegible]. CORN steady; No. 1, 67c.; No. 2, 65c.@65½c. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE dull and nominally lower for the month. BARLEY nominally. Cloverseed—No. 1, State, $7 75. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 15.

COTTON firm; Middlings, 26¾c.@26¾c. FLOUR fairly active, but prices weak. WHEAT (full); Prime Red, $1 30@$1 35. CORN firm; White, 85c.@87c.; Yellow, 88c. OATS firm and heavy at 70c.@80c. RYE dull at $1 40@$1 45. MESS PORK quiet at $32. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Shoulders, 14½c. LARD quiet at 19½c. WHISKY firm at 89c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, April 15.

FLOUR dull; Choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $6 25@$6[illegible]. WHEAT irregular; sales at $1 18 for No. 1; $1 04 for No. 2. OATS firmer at 32½c. for No. 2. CORN firmer; sales at 66c. for New. RYE nominal. BARLEY firm at $1 60@$1 70 for No. 2. PROVISIONS—Lard, 16½c. PORK, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, April 15.

TOBACCO—Sales 132 hhds. at $4 50@$13 50 for Logs to Medium Leaf. FLOUR firm; Family, $7@$8. CORN—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.@15½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12½c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. LARD, 16½c.@16¾c. PORK fir